THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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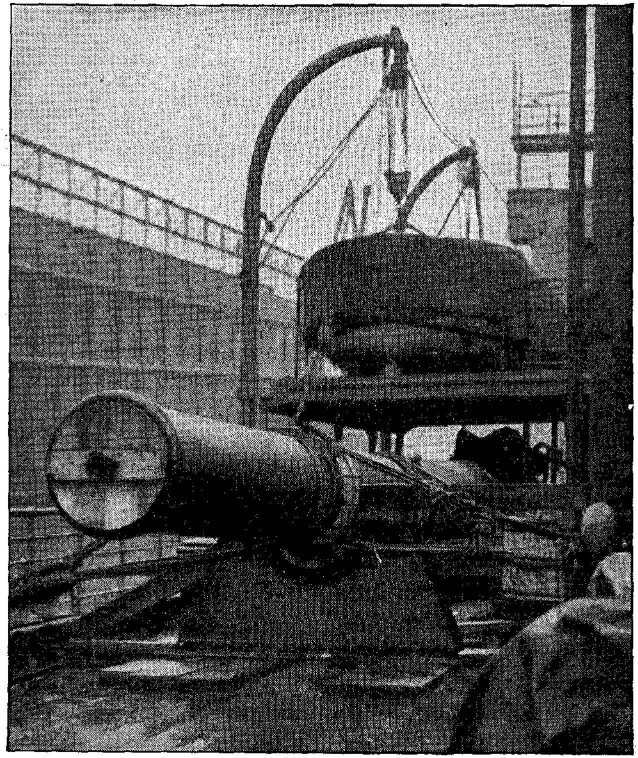
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

PRESS POLL ON PROHIBITING THE EXPORT OF ARMS

OUR MANUFACTURERS of war materials are "capitalizing carnage" and "making profits out of murder," according to the protests of some of our people, by selling arms and ammunition to the warring European nations. This particular branch of our export business, according to figures supplied by the Secretary of Commerce, amounts to millions of dollars a month, and there are bills pending in Congress to end it in the name of humanity. On one side we are blamed for aiding the Allies, but the other side replies that our arms-manufacturers are merely acting in accordance with usage and international law, and that if Germany can not gain access to our markets, that is not our fault. This is the view taken by our Government, as stated by Secretary Bryan and treated in another article. While one side characterizes our exportation of war materials as unneutral, the other retorts that the real breach of neutrality would be to change our traditional attitude while the war is in progress. The arguments, pro and con, were fully considered in our issue for December 26. To get some idea of how the press of the United States ranges itself in this matter, we submitted to a thousand representative papers of all sections the following question: "*Do you favor stopping by law the exportation of war materials to belligerents?*"



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AN AMERICAN BIG GUN FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.

This shows one of the two 16-inch naval guns shipped last week from New York to Liverpool on the S. S. *Transylvania*. Each gun weighs 146,248 pounds. The shipper was the Bethlehem Steel Co.

Of 440 replies, 244 answer "No," 167 "Yes," and 29 are noncommittal. Considering in a special group the replies from cities of over 50,000 inhabitants, we find the "Noes" even more in the majority, the vote standing 85 to 24. When we turn to the cities and towns of smaller population, we find opinion much more evenly divided, 164 replies opposing embargo legislation and 140 approving it.

CITIES OF 50,000 AND UPWARD

Interesting and illuminating comment in many instances supplemented the answers of the editors to our question. Thus the Chicago *Tribune*, seeing in the exportation of arms "a matter of international rather than internal politics," offers this striking suggestion:

> "The Allies' treatment of American shipping is not what it would be if, for instance, Mr. Blaine were in the State Department.
>
> "The continued exportation of arms is a matter of great consequence to the Allies.
>
> "The United States Government can and should use the question of exporting arms to secure concessions to American shippers and exporters."

Some papers, considering the problem simply from a commercial view-point, say in effect: "Sell the belligerents whatever they will pay for; our business has suffered enough already because of the war, so let's take what compensation we can get." Others, again, like the Toledo *Blade*, would permit the exportation of "food, clothing, and other supplies not directly used in man-killing," but would prohibit the sale of "arms and ammunition"; and the Oakland *Enquirer* thinks we should export war materials "unless needed at home." To the Spokane *Chronicle*, however, the enactment

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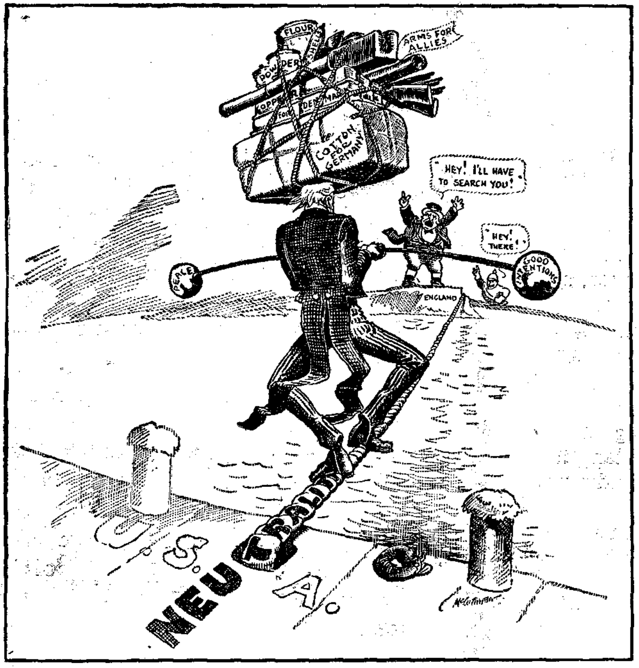
of an embargo law on war materials "would appear to be the logical course for a nation that desires peace and neutrality." Other journals in the ranks of those who favor embargo are the Tacoma *News*, Los Angeles *Times*, Denver *Express*, Wichita *Beacon*, Kansas City *Post*, Memphis *News-Scimitar*, Illinois *State Journal*, Grand Rapids *News*, Saginaw *Valley News*, Dayton *News*, Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*, Paterson *Call* and *Evening News*, and the Troy *Record*.



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CAREFUL NAVIGATION REQUIRED TO AVOID TROUBLE.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

In Nebraska, with its large German-American population, where the State Senate has adopted a resolution favoring an arms embargo, the Omaha *World-Herald* violently accuses the United States of being "practically the only highly civilized neutral nation that is reaping a blood-money profit from the sale of arms and ammunition to the countries that are at war"; and we are reminded that of the neutral European nations Italy, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden "have laid an embargo not alone on the exportation of arms and ammunition, but of other contraband of war, including, for example, copper and gasoline." They have taken such action, this journal tells us, "without danger to themselves, without reproach, without protest from any of the belligerents," and it wonders why "this great and Christian and enlightened Republic" may not "travel just a part of the way along the same road by forbidding exports of arms and ammunition." Moreover, *The World-Herald* continues, it is all a mistake to defend our policy on the ground that it is sound commercially, for "the building up of great factories for the manufacture of arms and ammunition means that we will have them on our hands when the war is over—means that we will have a Kruppism of our own," while "the sale of their product to destroy the property and take the lives of peoples with whom we are at peace must inevitably cause resentments that will injuriously affect our trade and commerce long after the war is ended." In another German-American region a writer in the Milwaukee *Free Press* says that "no bloodless code of rules of law" can change the fact that we are "contributing to the destruction of the life of the German people and of Austrian and German culture." And he goes on to say that, unless this country rise now "to the full stature of its sovereign responsibilities" by asserting its right to place an embargo on the shipment of arms, it will "in the future face the same situation that now confronts those countries swept from the commerce of the seas by the superior naval power of Great Britain." Among journals printed in German we find *Germania*, a Milwaukee weekly, which professes to express "the attitude of Americans of German descent," arguing that "if the American press had not been deceived" by cable reports inspired by the British Government, "the American people would not have indulged in such deplorable partizanship," and it urges our return to "true neutrality" by refusing "to supply any of the warring nations with weapons." As for the business profit involved *Germania* bids us remember that "the unity of the peoples of our America is of a thousand times greater business value than the dollars to be reaped in by a few; that every ounce of steel thus shipped abroad wounds to the quick an American whose kin it is intended to destroy, . . . that Americans of German and Austro-Hungarian descent . . . conceive it their highest duty as American citizens to resist in every way British dominating influences over the American people." Senator Hitchcock's embargo measure is designed to "make American neutrality less one-sided and less serviceable to England" is an observation of the Cleveland *Wächter und Anzeiger*, and in like vein the Buffalo *Volksfreund* exhorts all German-Americans to protest to the Administration that it has strayed from the right road in its neutrality. According to the *Bostoner Anzeiger*, "further tolerance of the present conditions will in no way add to the respect by other nations of our free and neutral country, as we are proclaiming it to be," and this journal adds that the time is come to stop by enactment of a law "the exportation of war material of whatever nature." In the view of the California *Demokrat* the United States is "guilty of a national hypocrisy" because it "prays for peace on Sunday and during the week is making a profit from the sale of weapons whereby this frightful slaughter may be prolonged." In this connection may be noted the remark of the Columbus *Express und Westbote* that our boasted business morality is "in the eyes of all respectable people a morality which comes very near being a crime against civilization."

In pointed contrast to the foregoing German-American views is that of the St. Louis *Arbeiter Zeitung* (Soc.), which believes that only a "hypocritical neutrality" seeks to prohibit the export of arms and holds that if it is proper to make and sell machines for the destruction of human beings in times of peace, then it should be equally proper to make and sell them in times of war.

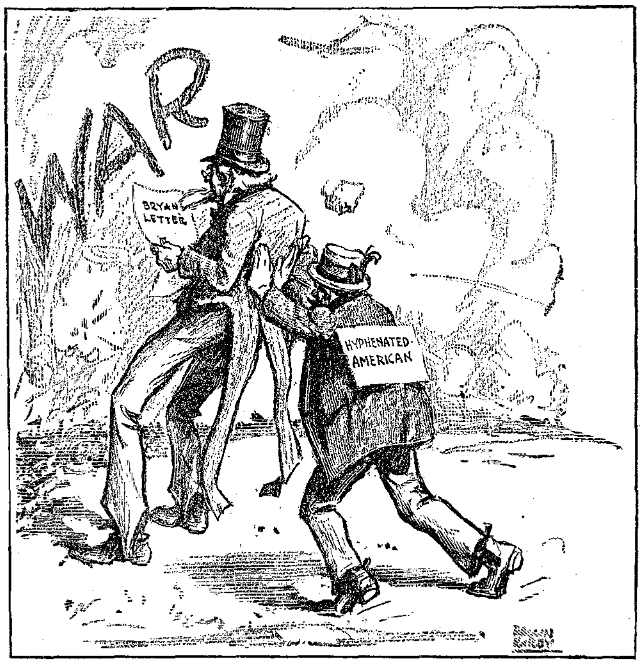
A concise statement of the general basis of the opinions against embargo legislation is given in the words of the Minneapolis *Journal* that since "international law as it exists to-day does not forbid the exportation of contraband subject to seizure . . . it would be a breach of our neutrality to take cognizance of any specific advantage to one nation or another." We are told then that "it is not neutral for any nation at peace with all other nations to take upon itself the enforcement of an embargo against what it may deem morally wrong in favor of one hostile nation against another, for international law, like all other law, can not be construed upon the basis of personal feelings or temporary sentiment." We are furnishing supplies, says the Los Angeles *Times*, "under an international agreement that was ratified long before the war started," and can not be charged with "international discrimination in anybody's favor," and on this point the Boston *Herald* tells us that "the theory that there is anything neutral about forbidding the export of munitions of war, because one party has access to our ports while the other has not, is the sheerest nonsense."

According to the Providence *Journal*, any action forbidding exports of war materials "would neither stop nor shorten the war and would, in view of existing conditions, nullify our neutrality and tremendously favor Germany." That an embargo would have no effect on the duration of the war is the conviction also of the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*, Grand Rapids *Press*, and others. The Cleveland *Leader* sees "no sufficient reason

(*Continued on page* 274)

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY OFFICIALLY EXPLAINED

CRITICS with British or German sympathies have been so insistent in accusing our Government of unneutrality that our Secretary of State has felt compelled to clear the air by a plain statement of its position. His words carry conviction to most of the newspapers we have examined, but it is noticeable that just as the majority of the accusations come from the pro-German side, that side is now not fully satisfied with his defense. Mr. Herman Ridder, for instance, tells us in his New York *Staats-Zeitung* how clear it is to him that "the document which bears the signature of Mr. Bryan was composed either in London or in the English embassy at Washington." But Mr. Clement Griscom, an American partizan of the Allies, finds in the letter "conclusive proof" that most of the Administration's acts have "been in favor of Germany and against the Allies." Some political foes of the Administration profess to hold the document in contempt, yet we note many of Mr. Bryan's most inveterate enemies in the long list of press eulogists. Some of them, indeed, find the letter so satisfactory that they can not believe Mr. Bryan had much to do with preparing it. The London press, it may be here noted, seem generally to think our Secretary of State has proved his case, *The Times* even going so far as to say that his letter "will be read with satisfaction by all unprejudiced champions of neutral rights." Whether the various "pros" like Mr. Bryan's letter or not, "patriotic Americans," declares the New York *World*, "will like it because he clears up all the points that have been raised in respect to the attitude of the United States Government." The letter, it adds, "is a permanent contribution to American history."



TRYING TO PUSH HIM IN.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

Tho some writers object to what they call the "political motive" behind the letter, the New York *Evening Post* believes that those in charge of our foreign relations, "as elected rulers in a democracy, have to take cognizance of the attitude of large elements in our citizenship." And, in view of the many citizens of German origin, "the Administration may rightly take steps to show them that the laws of neutrality are impartially enforced." For example,

> "If British pretensions have been overweening, the Government can prove that it has not tamely acquiesced in them. This was made clear in the American note. It stands out in greater plainness, and with more detail, in the recitals of the letter to Senator Stone. In several matters, the Department of State has protested to the British Government or one of the Allies. It objected to the 'hovering' of British cruisers off New York Harbor, and that practise has in consequence been given up. In like manner, a Japanese war-ship, after a protest by us, ceased to 'hover' off Honolulu. And in the instance of discouraging the flotation of a public loan here, in the interest of the Allies, the Administration gave the surest proof of its desire to hold the scales absolutely even, where there was no specific provision of law, domestic or international, compelling it to a definite course."

Since Secretary Bryan's letter is 6,000 words long and fills five newspaper columns, answering twenty specific complaints, it is impossible to do more than sketch its outline here. Besides the matters mentioned by *The Evening Post* or covered in the recent note to Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary explains that this Government allows free communication by cable while censoring wireless messages, because cables can be cut by belligerents, and because messages may be sent from wireless stations on neutral shores to belligerent war-ships on the high seas. There has been, so far, no serious trouble over private letters, passports, and arrests of American citizens, and, in the few cases that have occurred, both sides are held to be about equally at fault. As to alleged violations of the Hague Conventions and the Declaration of London, our Government does not consider them binding, and is acting according to the general principles of international law. Complaints of the sale of dumdum bullets to Great Britain by American manufacturers are said to be unfounded. There has been no shipment of British troops or war material across the territory of the United States, tho "a request on the part of the Canadian Government for permission to ship equipment across Alaska to the sea" was refused. Since "no German war-ship has sought to obtain coal in the Canal Zone," the charge of discrimination there rests upon a possibility which has not yet materialized. Mr. Bryan points out that vigorous protests have been made to the British Government against interference with our shipping, and that our attitude on the subject of contraband has been made known to that Government. But he would remind complainants that "some of the doctrines which appear to bear harshly upon neutrals at the present time are analogous to or outgrowths from policies adopted by the United States when it was a belligerent." Moreover, "the fact that the commerce of the United States is interrupted by Great Britain is consequent upon the superiority of her Navy on the high seas. History shows that whenever a country has possest that superiority our trade has been interrupted and that few articles essential to the prosecution of the war have been allowed to reach its enemy from this country." Mr. Bryan also takes up the complaint discust at length elsewhere in this issue, that "the United States has not interfered with the sale to Great Britain and her Allies of arms, ammunition, horses, uniforms, and other munitions of war, altho such sales prolong the conflict." The position of the Administration, in which the German Government is said to acquiesce, is this:

> "There is no power in the Executive to prevent the sale of ammunition to the belligerents. The duty of a neutral to restrict trade in munitions of war has never been imposed by international law or by municipal statute."

Finally, Mr. Bryan denies the charge of unfriendliness toward Germany and Austria-Hungary:

> "It is the business of a belligerent operating on the high seas, not the duty of a neutral, to prevent contraband from reaching an enemy.
>
> "Those in this country who sympathize with Germany and Austria-Hungary appear to assume that some obligation rests upon this Government, in the performance of its neutral duty, to prevent all trade in contraband and thus to equalize the difference due to the relative naval strength of the belligerents.
>
> "No such obligation exists. It would be an unneutral act, an act of partiality on the part of this Government, to adopt

> such a policy if the Executive had the power to do so. If Germany and Austria-Hungary can not import contraband from this country, it is not because of that fact the duty of the United States to close its markets to the Allies. The markets of this country are open upon equal terms to all the world, to every nation, belligerent or neutral."

Unqualified approval of the position here taken by the Administration, tho with occasional disagreement with certain minor details of policy, is exprest by such representative Eastern dailies as the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.), Albany *Journal* (Rep.), New York *Wall Street Journal*, *Commercial*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Sun* (Ind.), *Herald* (Ind.), *Times* (Ind. Dem.), *Tribune* (Rep.), *Globe* (Ind.), *Evening Post* (Ind.), Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), *Times* (Rep.), *Citizen* (Dem.), Newark *News* (Ind.), Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.), *Press* (Rep.), *Inquirer* (Rep.), *Record* (Dem.), Baltimore *News* (Prog.), *American* (Rep.), Washington *Star* (Ind.) and *Herald* (Ind.), Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), and Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.); and in the Middle West the Chicago *News* (Ind.), St. Louis *Globe Democrat* (Rep.), St. Paul *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.), Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), and Grand Rapids *Press* (Ind.). The London editors are also well pleased. *The Daily Chronicle* calls the Bryan letter an "unanswerable" reply to the pro-Germans, and commends the Administration's "absence of bias" and "undoubted desire to keep even keel between jarring elements." Here *The Times* agrees. "Broadly speaking," it finds that "the doctrine laid down by Secretary Bryan is the doctrine of our own courts."

But perhaps these pleasant words from London would only heighten the displeasure of Mr. Hearst. In his New York *American* (Ind.), he attacks Mr. Bryan for appearing in the rôle of "Defender of Britain," and says that the "correspondence between Senator Stone and the State Department is evidently designed to give the Administration the opportunity to retract its recent letter and recede from the position of firmness it recently assumed toward England regarding American shipping. The people are tired of needless humiliation of this sort." So, too, the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), another severe critic of the Administration, says Mr. Bryan's explanation "pleases nobody." In particular, it "will not satisfy the Germans," and the *New Yorker Herold* is cited as saying "that the only thing that pleases it about the Bryan plea is that it shows that the Administration is beginning to get anxious about the German and Irish vote." So, concludes *The Evening Mail*, "if Mr. Bryan has accomplished nothing more than this by his explanation, he would have done better to hold his tongue."

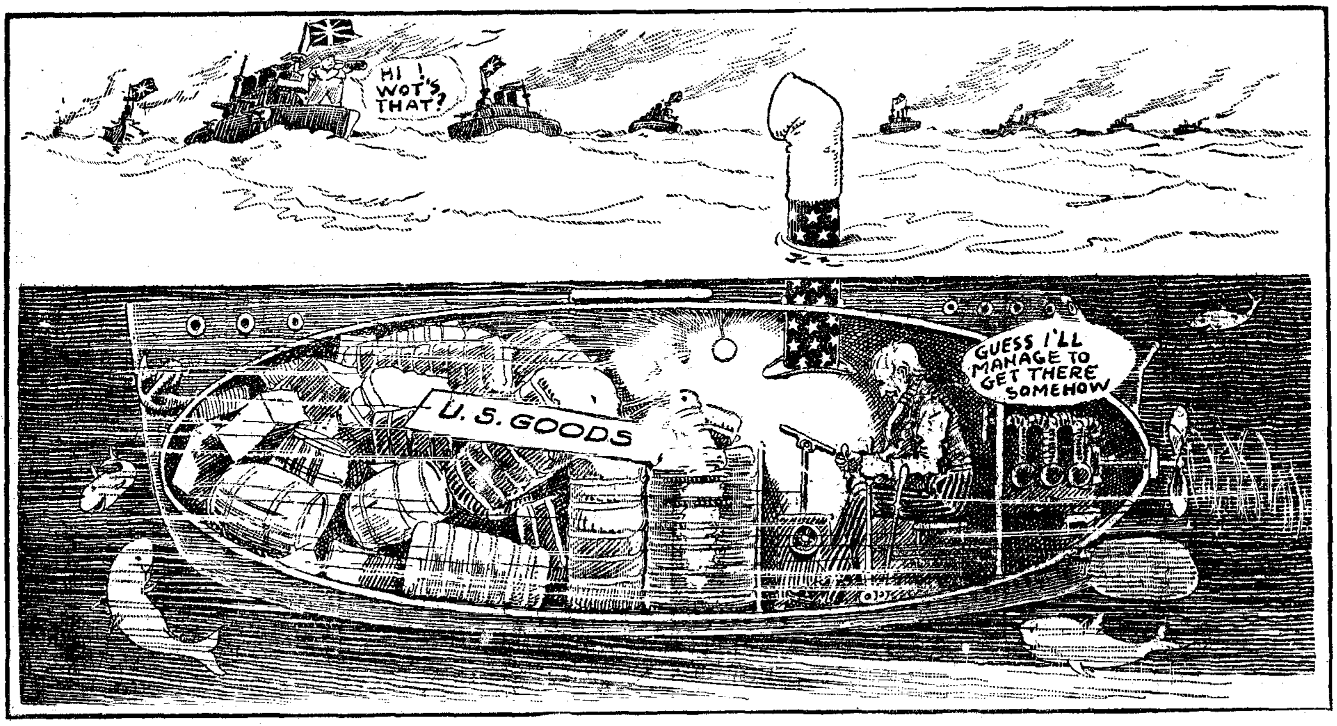
In Chicago, the Illinois *Staats-Zeitung* proclaims our Secretary of State as "England's servant," while in New York Mr. Ridder's *Staats-Zeitung* beholds him "on the knee before England," and the *Deutsches Journal* says bitterly:

> "No one can read this letter to Senator Stone without feeling ashamed at the pitiful rôle that the United States—the sole neutral Power of the first rank—is playing in this war, nor can he, before he comes to the end of this screed, escape a feeling of nausea at the mixture of hypocrisy, insolence, and derision shown to Germany and the utter obsequiousness shown to England."

In contrast with the above is the statement of Mr. Griscom, formerly general manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, that Mr. Bryan's letter "conclusively" proves that "almost every action that has been taken by the Administration has been in favor of Germany and against the Allies," adding that "the Administration of these United States has been the catspaw of German manipulation long enough."

Mr. Curtis Guild, former Ambassador to Russia, also charges in an article in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* that the President's "partizanship on the side of Germany" has been "extraordinary," and intimates that his shipping bill is virtually "an act of war by the United States against the Allies."

But Mr. Griscom, indignantly comments the New York *World*, "belongs to a class of Americans who are much more English than the English," who "are no more concerned about the honor and the welfare of the United States in this war than are the pro-German extremists who blackguard President Wilson and Mr. Bryan for not allowing Germany to use the United States as a military base. Neither of these elements believes in honest neutrality, and their grievance against the Administration is that it has maintained an honest neutrality." "*Deutschland über Alles*," remarks the New York *Sun*, is an admirable motto for subjects of the Kaiser, but our citizens of German extraction are recommended to substitute the sentiment, "*Amerika über Alles*." No less exasperating to *The Evening Sun* than these "hyphenated Americans" of various groups are the voluble


HI ! WOT'S THAT?
U. S. GOODS
GUESS I'LL MANAGE TO GET THERE SOMEHOW

MUST WE HAVE A SUBMARINE MERCHANT MARINE SERVICE?

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

propagandists of the different nations, who write or come among us demanding our support. To-day, says *The Evening Sun*,

> "We Americans find ourselves attacked abroad by German and British newspapers, leaders, because our Government and our people have steadily refused to be drawn into an open or active championship of either of these nations. The British would have us assist them in their effort to starve Germany into submission, the Germans would have us undertake to cripple Allied campaigns by refusing to permit arms, ammunition, and supplies to be exported.
>
> "To do either of these things would be to make the United States a participant in a world-war, and nothing is surer than that the great mass of the people of these United States have not the smallest desire to be drawn into the conflict, not the least inclination to help England starve Germany or Germany defeat England and England's Allies. . . . . . .
>
> "Such a campaign as Dr. Dernburg and his associates have waged for some months is, in fact, a real affront to Americans of non-alien sympathies. Such maudlin sentiment as William Watson put in his preposterous propagandist verse irritates even where it excites derisive laughter."

"The sole question raised by American foreign policy," emphatically concludes this writer, "must be whether it is best for American interests."

THE RIGHT TO DISCHARGE UNION MEN

THE INABILITY of employers to discharge workers for joining unions has long been a vexed topic of dispute in the States where such discharge has been forbidden by law. Now the Supreme Court ends it by declaring the Kansas law of this kind unconstitutional. The decision "legalizes the closed shop," says one writer, summing it all up in four words. The worker can no longer wave his union card in the face of the "boss" with impunity. Legal opinion in Washington, we read in the dispatches, considers this verdict on the status of labor organizations second only in importance to the Danbury Hatters case, which was also a defeat for unionism. That it is important, the editorial writers agree. But here we come to the parting of the ways. Says the Albany *Journal*, emphatically: "the importance of the decision is in that it upholds the equality of rights of American citizens." Just as emphatically, tho in a spirit of protest, the New York *Globe* calls it "probably the most reactionary decision" that has come from the Supreme Court since Dred Scott was declared to be a slave, tho a resident of a free State. Tho this decision simply declares a Kansas statute unconstitutional, one of the dissenting justices asserts that it invalidates similar laws in thirteen other States and in Porto Rico. The court divided six to three. Chief Justice White and Justices McKenna, Lamar, Vandevanter, and McReynolds concurred with Justice Pitney, who read the majority opinion. Justices Day, Holmes, and Hughes dissented. The decision was based partly on the precedent established years ago in the Adair case and partly upon the ground that the statute in question was repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which says that no State shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." Since the approving editorials in conservative papers do little more than emphasize or restate the chief points made by Justice Pitney, we quote from the opinion. Says the Court:

> "The individual has no inherent right to join the union and still remain in the employ of one who is unwilling to employ a union man, any more than the same individual has a right to join the union without the consent of that organization.
>
> "Just as labor organizations have the inherent and constitutional right to deny membership to any man who will not agree that during such membership he will not accept or retain employment in company with non-union men, and just as a union man has the constitutional right to decline proffered employment unless the employer will agree not to employ any non-union man, so the employer has the constitutional right to insist that the employee shall refrain from affiliation with the union during the term of the employment.
>
> "There can not be one rule of liberty for the labor organization or its members and a different and more restrictive rule for employers.
>
> "The employee's liberty of making contracts does not include a liberty to procure employment from an unwilling employer or without a fair understanding. Nor may the employer be foreclosed by legislation from exercising the same freedom of choice that is accorded to the employee.
>
> "To ask a man to agree in advance to refrain from affiliation with the union while retaining a certain position of employment is not to ask him to give up any part of his constitutional freedom. He is free to decline the employment on those terms, just as the employer may decline to offer employment on any other, for 'it takes two to make a bargain.' And having accepted employment on those terms, the man is still free to join the union when the period of employment expires; or, if employed at will, then at any time upon simply quitting the employment.
>
> "And if bound by his own agreement to refrain from joining the union during a stated period of employment, he is in no different situation from that which is necessarily incident to contracts in general."

How "absolutely ethical and logical," comments the New York *Sun*. How pleased the people ought to be in the fourteen States said to be affected, reflects the New York *Journal of Commerce*. The decision, the Boston *Transcript* tells us, "delivers a sturdy blow at the theory too frequently nursed in other branches of the Government, that there is a privileged class in this country." And "it is a pity that so well aimed a blow at so wicked a theory should not be backed by the unanimous judgment of the Court."

But pity tho it is, 'tis true. According to the logic of the majority, said Justice Day, one of the minority,

> "Could an employer not be forbidden from demanding agreements that an employee should not join the National Guard? Could not the State strike down agreements not to join a certain political party? Why not labor-unions, whatever members of this Court may think of these unions?"

Furthermore, declared Justice Day, "no matter what any individual member of this Court may think about labor organizations," they "are legal organizations which a man has the right to join if he wants to." Then, "if a man is compelled to choose between the exercise of a legal right to join such a labor organization, and giving up his position on which his wife and children depend, may not his necessities coerce him?" And it was such kind of coercion which the Kansas law aimed to prevent.

"Reactionary" is the New York *World's* and New York *Globe's* description of the majority decision. *The Globe* doubts if

> "there will be quiet acquiescence in a doctrine which strikes at the very heart of one of the most vital of our liberties—the liberty to associate together for lawful ends and to be secure from punishment for so doing. The Supreme Court of the United States has in many of its recent decisions indicated a progressive spirit. Now it fathers probably the most reactionary decision that ever came from it since it was an invasion of freedom to deny a man a right to move his property. Dred Scott remained a slave, tho a resident of a free State."

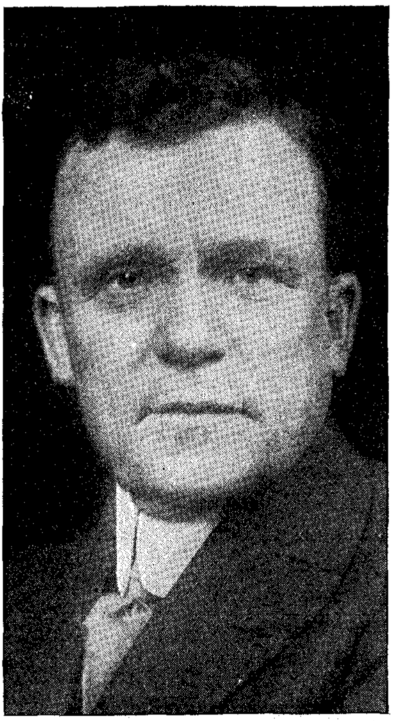
Says the New York *World*, in like vein:

> "If this decision stands, it will mean industrial proscription and warfare now and for evermore. It will fortify unionism in some places and non-unionism in others. It asserts as a right a matter that may be only a preference or a prejudice. It punishes a union man for working. It opens the door to innumerable outrages where non-union men are concerned. It is altogether reactionary, and it is certain to have no good results."

This, *The World* quotes a Pittsburg labor leader as saying, "is the second slap in the face the country's highest tribunal has handed labor in the first few weeks of the New Year—the hatters' case, and now this one." But, adds a Socialist in the same city, "Let 'em keep it up—that's better Socialist propaganda than a ton of Socialist literature."

PRO-LABOR PLEAS FROM CAPITALISTS

As ULTIMATE PEACE without hatred seemed less remote in Europe after reading of British and German soldiers fraternizing between the trenches on Christmas day, so the bitter struggle in this country between organized capital and organized labor seems to many decidedly less hopeless of solution after the opinions exprest last week by captains of capital before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. Early in the hearings, Miss Ida Tarbell, a specialist on economic conditions, bore witness to a "silent revolution" in American industry, the goal of which is the application of the Golden Rule to the relations of capital and labor, and several of the great employers of labor who subsequently testified seemed eager to welcome and facilitate this movement. As the New York *Tribune* remarks, probably no capitalist has ever publicly advocated a more advanced program of social reform than that outlined to the Commission by Daniel Guggenheim, president of the American Smelting and Refining Company. And the New York *World* sees evidence of the same change of attitude on the part of capital toward labor in the action of the Steel Corporation in passing its quarterly dividend on common stock rather than cut wages.



"MORE THAN HALF THE EMPLOYING POWER IN AMERICA IS LODGED IN MANHATTAN,"

Says Mr. Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Commission on Industrial Relations, who sees in this fact "a menace to the perpetuity of our institutions."

Mr. Guggenheim indorses the view of Louis D. Brandeis, that the fundamental cause of industrial unrest is the contrast between political liberties and industrial absolutism, and that the fundamental cure is industrial democracy. Other reforms indorsed by Mr. Guggenheim are profit-sharing and State or Federal social insurance, including health, old-age, and unemployment insurance. The following striking passages are typical of his testimony:

> "I favor the democratization of industry absolutely and whatever intelligent legislation may be directed to that end. The industrial worker does not want merely an increase in wages. He wants something more—something higher.
>
> "He wants a better degree of participation in the comforts and even the luxuries of life for himself and his family. And he will get these things. He should have them. . . . . . .
>
> "I feel intense sympathy for the workingman, particularly under the increased cost of living that has added so materially to his burden during the recent years.
>
> "I believe in the right of the industrial workers to organize. The capitalist when he is permitted to have too much power is apt to become arbitrary, and so is the labor-union. Both need legal restraints, but the laborer has as much right to protect his interests by organization as has the capitalist. . . . . . .
>
> "*Industrial unrest, in my opinion, is on the increase.* To alleviate that condition of unrest much is being done, but we are still a long way behind Germany and England in solving the problem. Progress will be made, because the employers of labor have recently undergone a great awakening. We are getting away from the old idea that to succeed we must ruin our competitors; that business is a warfare ending in the survival of the fittest, and that because of competitive conditions wages must be kept down to the bottom notch. . . . . . .
>
> "I favor legislation providing that the Government and the State shall help the unemployed man to find employment, and that it shall see that when he is ill and incapacitated he shall be properly cared for.
>
> "But legislation can not accomplish all this alone. There must be the cooperation of the employer, the employed, and the public-spirited citizen. . . . . . .
>
> "No man should be without a job if he is physically fit and willing to work, and it is, or ought to be, the business of the Government or the State to see that he gets one. The Government also should see to it that every injured man is cared for, and that every incompetent, whether from old age or other causes, has proper support. They may call me a socialist, gentlemen, but those are my views. The democratization of industry, the establishment of all these betterments—unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, workmen's compensation, and the like—embody the only solution of the problem of industrial unrest. The United States Government must take over these activities, including Federal employment exchanges."

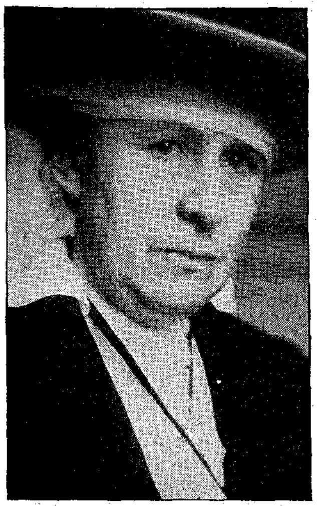
Nation-wide attention was also given to the testimony of Henry Ford, in whose automobile-factories the principle of profit-sharing has been carried out on an unprecedented scale. He told how his company, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, did a business of $80,000,000 to $90,000,000 yearly, with yearly profits of from $25,000,000 to $28,000,000. Under his system of profit-sharing virtually nobody in his employ receives less than $5 a day. Emphasizing his contention that the right work and justice would keep any man straight, Mr. Ford said he could "guarantee to take every man out of Sing Sing and make a man of him." To substantiate this, he said there were many ex-convicts now "making good" in his employ. He described a corps of forty men who advise and aid employees in a fatherly way, show them how to improve their living conditions, and, in short, "point men to life, and make them discontented with a mere living." Coming then to the profit-sharing plan, he denied that its aim was profits or publicity, and continued:

> "At the end of the first year, 87½ per cent. of the entire force were participating, representing practically all of the men past twenty-two years of age, with very few exceptions. Increased efficiency of the men under the plan has been from 15 to 20 per cent., with reference to work produced, which is further emphasized when you consider that the improvement was made in an eight-hour day versus the comparison in a nine-hour day. . . . . .
>
> "Eight thousand families have changed their place of residence since the plan was started. The migration has been from poor and squalid to healthy, sanitary quarters, with environment conducive to health, happiness, and comfort."

Questioned as to his company's reasons for assuming so large a measure of responsibility toward its employees, Mr. Ford replied:

> "The knowledge that market-rates of wages were not sufficient for men to care properly for self and dependents, and that the environment in which its employees were thus made to live gave rise to mental anxiety and a physical condition that made it utterly impossible for the human agency to deliver all of the effort that it was capable of in fulfilling the best and larger functions for which it was designed at work, at home, and in the community.
>
> "The company also had the courage to seize an opportunity for breaking away from old-time habits and customs that were possibly applicable to other periods. The institution of a new order, treating men like men in man fashion, has brought out much of human salvage and proved that barriers between employers and employees, thought to exist and that often do exist, can be largely removed."

Special interest attaches to the testimony of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., since one of the avowed purposes of the Commission is to investigate the "rights, powers, and functions" of such self-perpetuating organizations as the Rockefeller, Carnegie, and



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IDA TARBELL,

Who says a "silent revolution" is bringing in the Golden Rule in American industry.

HENRY FORD.

He thinks the right work would make a man out of every prisoner in Sing Sing.

Copyrighted by Geo. G. Bain.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.,

Who repudiates "industrial absolutism" and declares himself in favor of labor-unions.

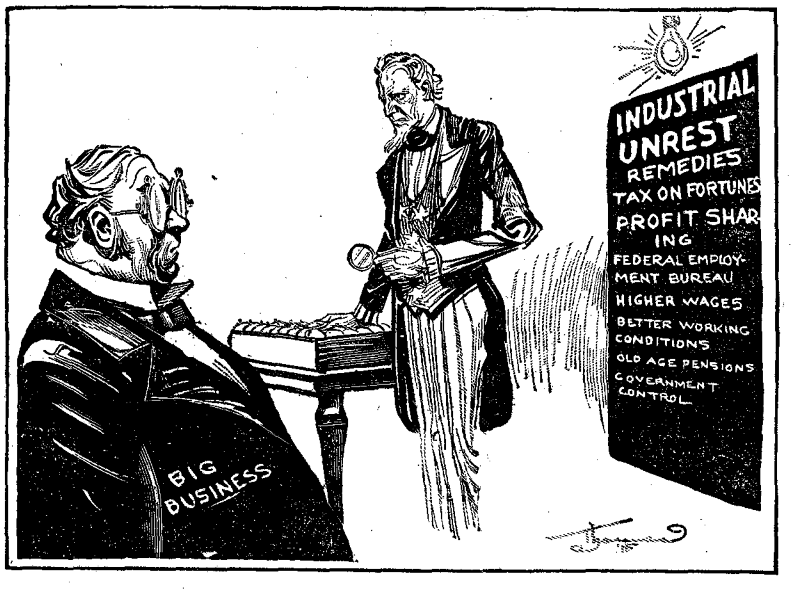
Copyrighted by Paul Thompson.

DANIEL GUGGENHEIM.

He says the Government should insure workers against ill-health, old age, and unemployment.

STAR WITNESSES BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION.

Sage Foundations. As a press statement puts it, "since the large resources of these institutions are derived chiefly from the profits of industrial enterprises, and are now used in many ways affecting the conditions of wage-earners, it is the desire of the Commission to determine whether their policies are in every respect consistent with the public welfare." The Rockefeller Foundation, which has its charter from the State of New York, had on hand on December 1, 1914, total sums amounting to $103,950,817, of which nearly $3,000,000 was unexpended income. Mr. Rockefeller testified to his belief that greater good would ensue from the operations of this philanthropic Foundation than would have resulted had his father paid higher wages to employees in the industries in which the money was earned. To the suggestion that the Foundation might be turned to propagandist uses detrimental to the interests of labor and of the general public, Mr. Rockefeller replied that the legislature has power to alter the charter at any time, and that public sentiment in a democratic community would preclude such a danger. In view of the bitter criticism recently directed against Mr. Rockefeller for his unyielding attitude during the Colorado miners' strike, the following avowal of his own views "as an individual and a citizen" are of special interest:



"I SEE IT NOW!"

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

"I believe that a prime consideration in the carrying on of industry should be the well-being of the men and women engaged in it, and that the soundest industrial policy is that which has constantly in mind the welfare of the employees as well as the making of profits, and which, when the necessity arises, subordinates profits to welfare.

"In order to live, the wage-earner must sell his labor from day to day. Unless he can do this, the earnings from that day's labor are gone forever. Capital can defer its returns temporarily in the expectation of future profits, but labor can not. If, therefore, fair wages and reasonable living conditions can not otherwise be provided, dividends must be deferred, or the industry abandoned. I believe that a corporation should be deemed to consist of its stockholders, directors, officers, and employees; that the real interests of all are one, and that neither labor nor capital can permanently prosper unless the just rights of both are conserved."

Before the Industrial Relations Commission began its New York hearings its Chairman, Mr. Frank P. Walsh, of Missouri, created something of a sensation by a speech before an East Side audience. He said in part:

"We have to realize in our problem that toil and toil alone produces wealth, and the toiler is no better than a slave unless he has for himself a compelling voice in fixing conditions under which he is compelled to work, his wages, his hours of labor, and conditions as to safety and sanitation. Low wages and the resulting evils that arise from them are at the heart of our problems to-day. . . . . . .

"Even without changes in the laws as they are to-day we can do much to solve the problem of unemployment and the kindred problems that go with it. We can, for instance, take back for the people vast fortunes that have been embezzled from the people. I mean the fortunes taken from coal lands illegally filed upon in the West. A thief never gets a true title. . . . . . .

"Is there any person who will not challenge a $100,000,000 Foundation, exempt from taxation and to be used in a way the people do not dominate? There are no limitations on those funds. Suppose all of these Foundations should concentrate their resources in the securities of one industry, where the toilers were making a fight for democratic control. They could crush down the defenses of the fight for industrial justice. They bring the great necessities of life under their control. . . . . .

"We can not go on with autocracy in business. The fact that a majority of the employing power in America is lodged in Manhattan Island is a menace to the perpetuity of our institutions, for it is but a step from the autocratic control of industry to tyrannical control in government."

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THE LITERACY TEST'S "THIRD STRIKE"

THREE VETOES ought to make an end of the literacy test for immigrants, thinks one editor who notes that, in vetoing a bill containing it, Mr. Wilson is following the example of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Taft. But the third strike in this particular national game is not necessarily an "out." For we note in the Washington dispatches that an attempt is being made to get together votes sufficient to pass the bill over the Presidential veto, an effort whose hope of success is based on the fact that this bill lacked only one vote of two-thirds when passed by the House of Representatives and that only seven Senators voted against it in the Upper House. In New York, where most of the immigrants land and where a good many of them remain, the newspapers all seem to agree with President Wilson, and even such political antagonists as *The Tribune* (Rep.), *The Press* (Ind. Rep.), and Mr. Hearst's *American* commend his action. A few sentences from the President's carefully written message will serve both to show his own objections to the bill he vetoed, and to indicate the arguments generally used against the literacy test. In setting up such a test, and in debarring those who have advocated destruction of property or resistance to law or order, he says, the bill departs radically from "the traditional and long-established policy of this country." This measure, continues the President:

"Seeks to all but close entirely the gates of asylum which have always been open to those who could find nowhere else the right and opportunity of constitutional agitation for what they conceived to be the natural and inalienable rights of men, and it excludes those to whom the opportunities of elementary education have been denied, without regard to their character, their purposes, or their natural capacity.

"Restrictions like these adopted earlier in our history as a nation would very materially have altered the course and cooled the humane ardors of our politics. The right of political asylum has brought to this country many a man of noble character and elevated purpose, who was marked as an outlaw in his own less fortunate land, and who has yet become an ornament to our citizenship and to our public councils. . . . . . .

"In this bill it is proposed to turn away from tests of character and of quality and to impose tests which exclude and restrict; for the new tests here embodied are not tests of quality or of character or of personal fitness, but tests of opportunity. Those who come seeking opportunity are not to be admitted unless they have already had one of the chief of the opportunities they seek—the opportunity of education. The object of such provisions is restriction, not selection."

Now the trouble with this bill, says the New York *World*, which quite agrees with the President, is that

"while it contains many provisions that are highly desirable, it aims by indirection, and therefore by cowardice, to exclude Italians and Jews. . . . Congress did not have the courage to bar them because they were Italians or Jews, or because they worked for less than the union scale. It sought to exclude them because they had not learned to read and write, or because in some remote province of Russia they had been classified by a satrap as anarchists."

Advocates of the literacy test do not consider it a perfect measure, but they do want some bar to keep down the numbers of undesirable immigrants from Europe. In particular, the proposal has had the support of labor leaders, who see these foreigners coming in ever-increasing numbers, underbidding American labor, increasing unemployment, and eventually dragging down the high American standards of wages and living. And so careful a student of the problem as Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks has several times portrayed these dangers in print. The literacy test, says its supporters, is an easily applicable one. And they present figures to show that, as a rule, the illiterate class of immigration is likely to be undesirable.

But these arguments have been debated in Congress and the press and on college, school, literary-society, and Chautauqua platforms for nearly a generation. Our regular readers will remember that we have presented them many times in these columns; if the subject is one of immediate interest, they can turn back to the issues of October 26, 1912, February 7, 1914, and of March 1, 1913, the last containing a discussion of President Taft's veto of the Dillingham-Burnett Bill.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Is our neutrality calculated to stand wear and tear?—*Wall Street Journal.*

IN the wheat market the most dangerous combination that the public has to fear is that incorrigible ratio of supply and demand.—*Boston Herald.*

IF ex-Presidents Taft and Roosevelt are to participate jointly in the opening of the Panama Canal, the Cucaracha slide may slide uphill.—*Chicago News.*

THE social problem in Mexico is being solved. Public unrest will surely end when every citizen has served a term as Provisional President.—*New York Evening Post.*

A NEW encyclopedia, says a reviewer, contains biographies of a "multitude of respectable college professors." It must antedate the war.—*Philadelphia North American.*

PERHAPS if the *Dacia's* new American owner had been named "Cholmondeley" instead of Breitung, Britain would not be so dubious about the genuineness of the sale.—*Chicago News.*

HENRY FORD says he can take every convict out of Sing Sing, give him a job, and make a man of him; but the trouble is some of them don't want to make automobiles—they want to ride in them.—*Boston Transcript.*

FURTHER evidence of the increased cost of living is indicated by the statement that those Terre Haute politicians paid as high as $20 for votes which formerly had a standard market value of $2 each.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

FLOUR prices seem to be "self-rising" these days.—*Chicago News.*

IF exports keep up we shall soon have to get our meals in Europe.—*New York American.*

WITH the pardoning power no longer vested in Mr. Blease, greater care should be exercised about getting into prison in South Carolina.—*Ohio State Journal.*

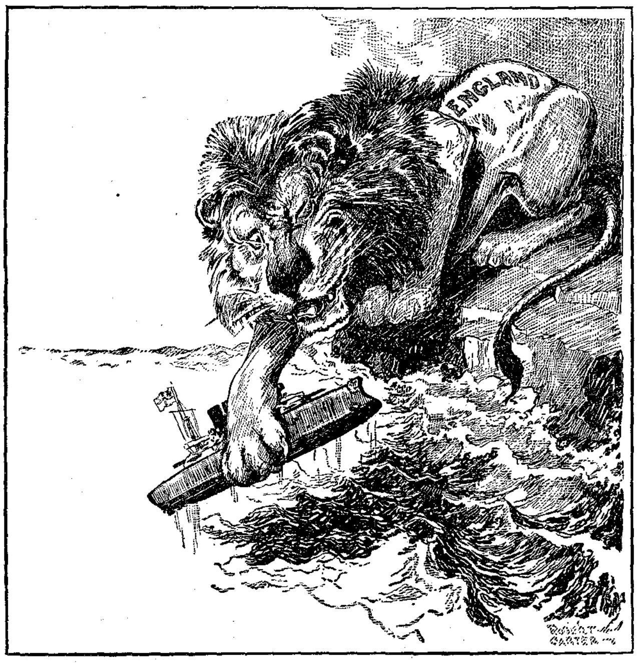
RECENT dispatches from Mexico City remind us that Mexico has the largest per capita of Provisional Presidents of any country in the world.—*Chicago Herald.*

THE Mexicans seem to observe the Sabbath by abstaining from war long enough to elect the Provisional President for the ensuing week.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

AMBASSADORS of foreign nations are hereby warned that they must avoid noisy discussions in the vicinity of the White House. They might wake the baby.—*Chicago News.*

FAR be it from us to doubt the German Chancellor's statement that his people love the Belgians, but we shudder to think of their fate should the Teutons ever get mad at them.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

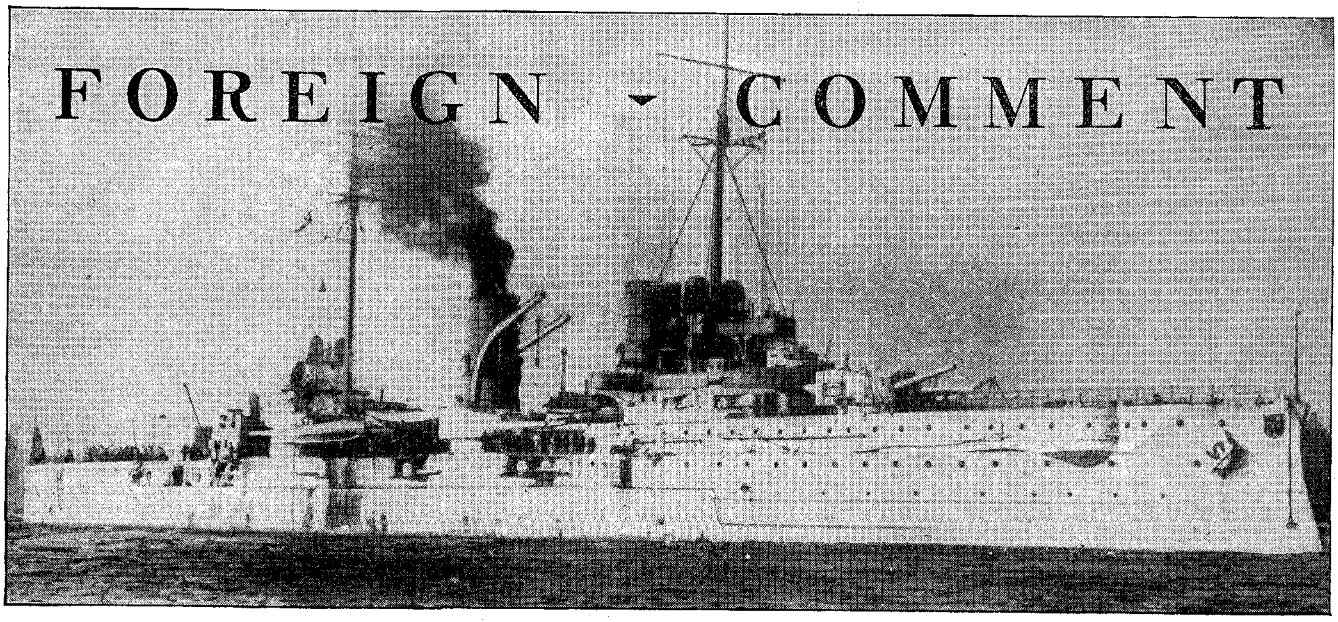
A CORRESPONDENT at the front says that the British troops in the trenches are suffering greatly from frozen feet. It is also understood that the Britishers at home who won't enlist are troubled with a similar complaint.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*



WIDE AWAKE FOR ONCE!

—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



GERMANY'S HEAVY LOSS: THE *BLÜCHER.*

The German battle-cruiser *Blücher*, sunk, with 760 men aboard, in the North Sea battle of January 25, was one of the finest vessels of her class. Altho commissioned in 1910, she had been entirely refitted early in 1914. Berlin claims that she took to the bottom with her one British cruiser and two destroyers. London denies this, but admits that the cruiser *Lion* was towed into port disabled.

THE FRENCH ATROCITIES CHARGE

THE VEXED QUESTION of atrocities has again arisen in an acute form owing to the publication of the report of a commission appointed by the French Government regarding the charges brought against the German invaders of France. Earlier newspaper stories often proved unfounded or grossly exaggerated, but this report has been invested by the French authorities with all the solemnity of a government document and published in the organ of the Government of the Republic, the *Journal Officiel.* The German reply to these charges is awaited with interest, and we will present it to our readers as soon as it is available.

In the preamble to the report the commissioners emphasize the critical attitude they have adopted, and state that no charge has been included of which proofs were insufficient, and no act has been admitted, however damaging or cruel, which might be ascribed to a legitimate act of war. The report continues:

> "There has never been a war between civilized nations which has been of such a savage and ferocious nature. Pillage, rape, incendiarism, and murder are the practises current among the enemy, and deeds have been daily revealed to us which at the same time constitute veritable crimes against the common law, punished by the codes of all countries with the most severe penalties. The crimes and attempts against women and girls have happened with unheard-of frequency."

The report goes into details regarding a number of villages burned and the inhabitants indiscriminately shot, the excuse in each instance being that the inhabitants fired on the invaders. This excuse is branded by the commissioners as deliberately false, and in describing one such instance the report says:

> "One evening a shot rang out while the Abbé Colin, Curé of Croismare, was standing near an officer, who said: 'Monsieur le Curé, that is enough to get you shot and the mayor too, and to have your farm burned. There is one farm burning.' 'Monsieur l'Officier,' replied the priest, 'you are too intelligent not to recognize the sound of your own rifles. For my part, I distinguish it perfectly.' The officer did not insist."

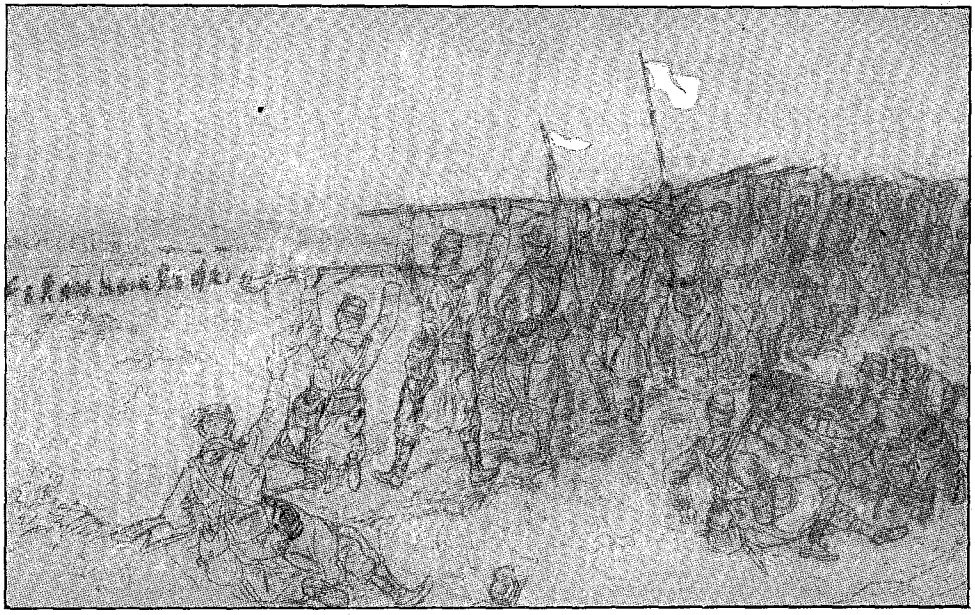
It is noteworthy that the report, while it mentions the pillage of the château of the Baron de Baye, says nothing of the presence of the Crown Prince there, as alleged by the Baroness de Baye herself. The report states that the Baron's room, which had been sacked, had been occupied by a person of high rank, as was shown by a chalk inscription, "S. K. Hoheit," on the door, indicating that it was reserved for a prince. A German general who stayed at the neighboring house of M. Houillier, a municipal councillor, told his host that the château had been occupied by the Duke of Brunswick and the chief of staff of the Xth Army Corps.

The report is so long and of such a harrowing nature that we can only adduce a few instances of the atrocities alleged. The commissioners charge that German soldiers sought out civilians in their houses and shot them. An old woman of ninety-eight was bayoneted in her bed; a boy of fourteen disemboweled; a lad of twelve, picking potatoes with his father, was shot by his side, and so on. In the cellar of a certain house in Nomény thirteen persons had taken refuge. The Bavarians set fire to the house, forced these people to come up into the open, where they were shot down one by one. Among those thus killed were a boy of ten and a girl of three. The report mentions innumerable cases of offenses against women and girls ranging from eleven to eighty-nine years, which of course can not be related here.

That the German Government must reply to charges of so sweeping a nature is inevitable, but in the meantime it is not denied that some, at least, of the German officers are indulging in practises that every one might not indorse. The *Münchner Neueste Nachrichten* publishes a letter from Ober-Lieutenant Eberlein who describes an action in which he himself played a part. He writes:

> "We had arrested their civilians, and a good idea occurred to me. They were put on chairs and told to go and sit in the middle of the street. Little by little one becomes terribly hard. Well, there they sat in the street. How many prayers of anguish they uttered I do not know, but their hands were clasped as tho with cramp. I was sorry for them, but the method was efficacious. The fire from the houses on our flank weakens immediately, and we are able to occupy the opposite house and so are masters of the principal street."

As for the newspaper stories, many that attained wide circulation have been found to be based upon the flimsiest evidence, or to be wholly the product of imagination. For instance, we read in the Manchester *Guardian* of a young girl of seventeen who was tried and convicted by the British courts for spreading



From "Ueber Land und Meer" (Stuttgart).

A GERMAN ACCUSATION.

German newspapers state that a line of French infantry, bearing the white flag, offered to surrender, but concealed machine guns behind them, which opened fire on the unsuspecting German soldiers.

the false report that her sister had died in Belgium from unspeakable mutilations inflicted by the Germans. It was proved that her sister was alive and well and had never been in Belgium in her life. The now famous story of the little Belgian girl whose hands were cut off proves to have all the ear-marks of a canard. It first appeared in a Danish paper, and M. Allart, the Belgian Minister to Denmark, was cited as the authority. The *Kölnische Zeitung* challenged M. Allart to give chapter and verse, and the Copenhagen *Politiken*, the most staid and influential paper in Denmark, interviewed the Minister, who stated that he knew nothing whatever about the matter and was in no way responsible for the story. The Copenhagen paper continues:

"Further inquiries on the part of the *Politiken* reporter elicited the information that the Belgian Secretary of Legation had given an interview to a representative of the evening paper in question and had told him the story as published. All efforts to make the Secretary of Legation specify where and when the alleged atrocity took place and from what source he had obtained his information have proved futile. He excuses himself by saying that he is not permitted to speak for publication and that the Minister refuses to grant such permission."

Another instance equally as terrible has been brought to our notice, and in this case it is stated upon the authority of an actual eye-witness. We find the story in the columns of the Ottawa *Free Press*, in which is a report of a lecture given by Mr. E. Alexander Powell, correspondent of the New York *World* in Belgium. *The Press* says:

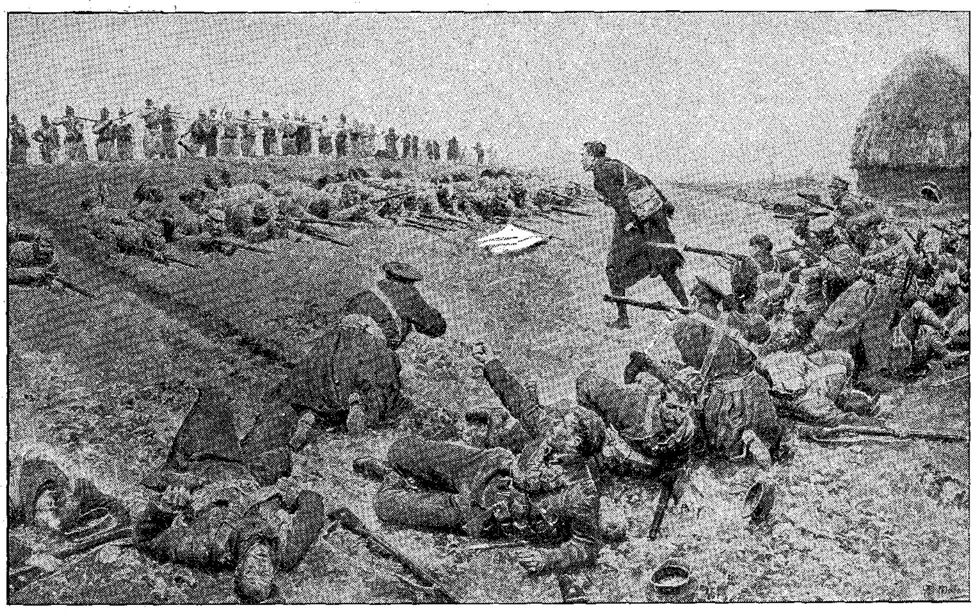
"Mr. Powell told of another instance when the Belgians had driven the Germans from a town not far from Malines. When the carabineers entered the town they hurriedly searched through houses for snipers. One young Belgian officer rushed out of a house with a ghastly look upon his face and called to Powell that he had seen something terrible.

"'I went into the house with him,' went on the speaker, 'and on the floor in one of the rooms lay the body of a young woman; she was still breathing, but both her hands had been cut off at the wrists and both feet had been cut off at the ankles. These are things I have seen with my own eyes and know to be true.'"

On the German side, charges are brought against the Russians as having indulged in a series of dreadful barbarities in East Prussia. This allegation is also found in neutral papers, and the Stockholm *Nya Dagligt Allehanda* publishes extracts from the official report of the Governor of East Prussia, in which he states that his province has undergone a veritable depopulation owing to the war, the number of inhabitants having decreased by nearly three hundred thousand. The *Berliner Zeitung am Mittag* is very indignant at the methods of warfare used by some of the Indian troops, especially the Gurkhas. It says:

"During the night-time they sneak up to our posts and stab men noiselessly from behind. They generally appear by twos, more seldom by threes; they sneak along the ground—carefully taking advantage of any cover they may get—to a point where they expect the patrol to pass. If the unfortunate victim is close enough, he is suddenly stabbed in the abdomen, sinking mute to the ground.

"Investigations have shown that immediately after the wounding, tetanus sets in, which points to the fact that the knives are poisoned. If those fellows can not reach their adversary, they throw the knife at him, as the North-American Indians used to do. The knife is double-edged, crescent-shaped, and causes terrible wounds."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



From "The Sphere," London. Copyrighted by The New York Herald Company.

A BRITISH ACCUSATION.

The picture of an English artist showing how a part of the Northamptonshire regiment was cut down by a hidden line of German infantry after an apparent surrender, as reported by an officer who was present.

THE "ZEPPELIN" RAID INTO ENGLAND

ENGLAND IS INDIGNANT at the *Zeppelin* raid upon the east coast town of Yarmouth when four persons were killed by falling bombs, and the press protest that such raids are contrary to the laws of war. They generally minimize the military importance of these raids, and state that the people are not alarmed. The London *Star* says:

> "This blind, barbarian vengeance does not terrify us. Rather do we deduce from its comparative impotence new confidence in the triumph of right over might."

Almost all the London papers describe this raid as an "act of barbarism," and call upon neutral Powers to protest against such methods in civilized warfare. *The Times* is very bitter:

> "As for the gross violation of international law implied by the dropping of bombs upon undefended towns and villages, that is now an old story. The German Government and the German people alike have made it clear in a hundred ways to the whole world that they are ready to commit any outrage, and do not propose to obey any of the laws of God or man. They practise the ruthless and inhuman destruction of the weak and helpless. The bombardment of Scarborough and the Hartlepools, not less than the innumerable acts of savagery in Flanders and France and Poland, have shown us we are confronted with a recrudescence of brutality such as the world has not witnessed for a thousand years. The air-raid in Norfolk is in this respect merely another example."

Similar in tone is the protest of *The Daily Chronicle, Daily Express*, and *Westminster Gazette*, while *The Daily Telegraph* suggests that any German captured taking part in such a raid should be hanged as "a common murderer." After pointing out that the places assailed were unfortified and the victims innocent civilians, *The Telegraph* proceeds:

> "These facts are not open to dispute, and on the strength of them we say that authorities who ordered and the agents who carried out the homicides of Tuesday night are to be classed as common murderers, and that they ought to have been, as soldiers, similarly guilty, have been in the past, treated as such if they had been captured."

In France, opinion is much the same as in England, and the Paris *L'Intransigeant*, says:

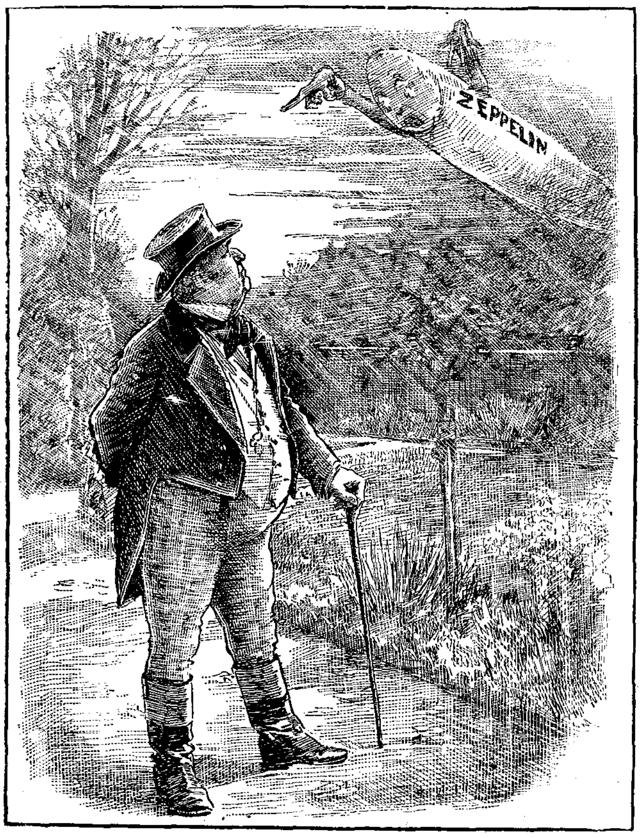
> "But they failed to frighten England as the *Taubes* failed in Paris. They do not realize, these Berliners, that we are the same race as our soldiers in the trenches. Do they expect us to prove unworthy of our kinsmen?
>
> "Let the *Zeppelins* come to Paris, five, ten, or twelve of them. What can they accomplish? Let them drop bombs. They are unable to do serious harm, unless falling upon a crowd such as congregates on the Grand Prix day."

From German sources it seems evident that this raid was in the nature of a test expedition to see how the *Zeppelin* aircraft would behave when used for oversea warfare. The result has proved, we are assured, that these air-ships have fulfilled the expectations formed of them, and the Berlin newspapers express themselves as delighted. The *Morgenpost* says:

> "The isolation of the British Isles is successfully overcome. Of what use to Great Britain are the surrounding seas and her vessels of war now that our air-ships can cross the water and drop bombs?"

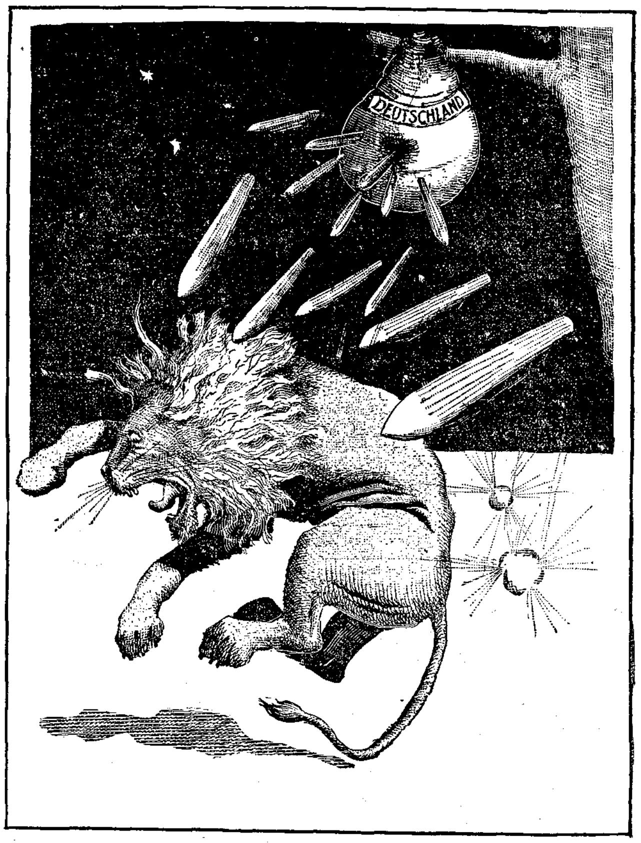
The *Tageszeitung* hopes that this raid will be quickly followed by others, and the *Tageblatt* says that it is now clear that the North Sea is no longer a hindrance to an organized attack on England by Germany's air fleet. The same paper publishes the official defense of such raids:

> "Our air-ships, in order to attack the fortified place of Great Yarmouth, were obliged to fly over other places, from which, it is stated, they were fired at. These attacks were answered by the throwing of bombs.
>
> "England has no right to be indignant, as her flying-machines and ships, in broad daylight, attacked open towns, such as Freiburg, Dar-es-Salaam, and Swakopmund.
>
> "Air war is an acknowledged means of modern warfare so long as it is carried out within the rules of international law. This has been done by our dirigibles."



FOREWARNED.

ZEPPELIN (as "The Fat Boy")—"I wants to make your flesh creep."
JOHN BULL—"Right-o!" —*Punch* (London).



AFTER HE MONKEYED WITH THE HORNETS' NEST.

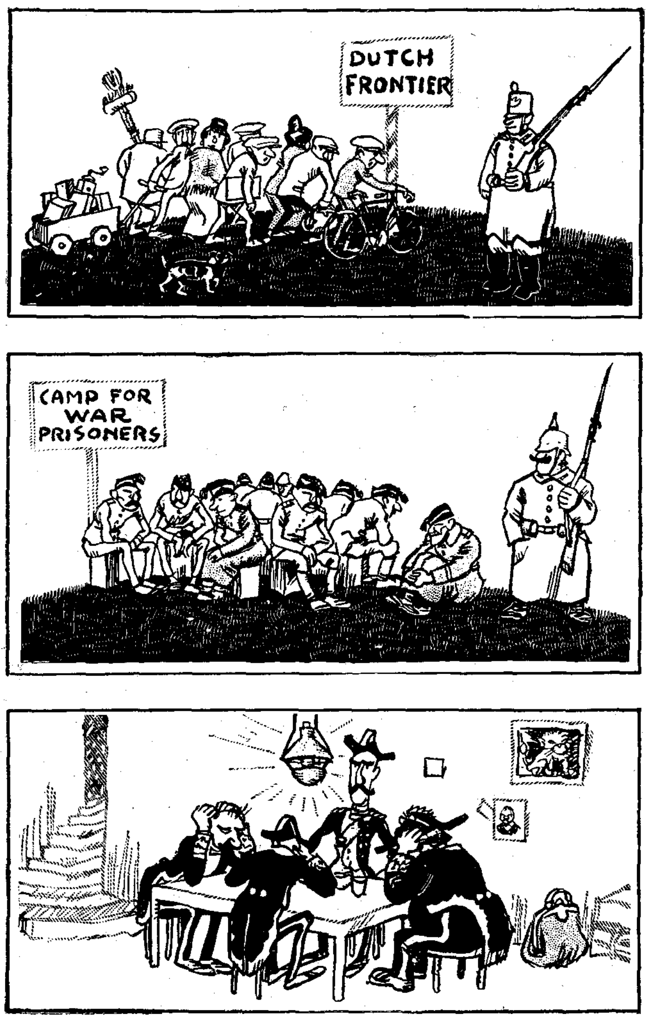
—*Staats-Zeitung* (New York).

BRITISH AND GERMAN VIEWS ON THE *ZEPPELIN*.

GERMANY'S RULE IN BELGIUM

THE BLACKEST PICTURES of conditions in Belgium have been painted in journals emanating from French and English sources, and it can not be doubted that terrible suffering has followed in the wake of war. On the German side these sufferings are admitted frankly and freely, but it is claimed that actual conditions are far from unfavorable and that the German authorities are doing everything in their power to restore the normal economic life of the people and make it possible for the Belgians to become once more a self-supporting nation. It is only just that we should place before our readers the views of influential German papers on this subject, and we can not do better than quote from the columns of the semiofficial *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which devotes considerable space to Belgian affairs. This powerful organ rebukes a certain section of German opinion which has demanded a little more of the "iron hand" in the conquered territory, and says:

"Justice must be shown even toward the fighting foe and, in still greater degree, toward the residents of a conquered territory. A strong hand must be combined with a just spirit to govern a country under the conditions now existing in Belgium. Every exaggerated form of mildness and all sentimentality must, and will be, avoided, but true strength will always be just; it will be rigid, if need be, but never harsh."



GERMAN RIDICULE OF BELGIUM.

(1) "The People are in Holland—
(2) "The Army is in Germany—
(3) "And the Government is in France."
—*Zeitbilder* (Berlin).

It then proceeds to show that Germany is doing everything possible to rehabilitate the country, and desires to avoid anything likely to "destroy the Belgians' economic forces or kill their competitive capacity," and proceeds:

"The German Government in Belgium is doing its utmost to restore old-time economic conditions, to give the working people employment and bread, not in order to be kind to Belgium, but to avert the possibility of famine and disease behind the front of our army and so endangering its security and health.

"Germany has therefore gladly permitted provisions to be brought in from neutral countries, in order to spare domestic supplies and to preserve our troops from shortage of food. We have also permitted the shipment of necessary coal. In a far-sighted way we are also planning for the future introduction of our German social-legislation policies."

The futility of any unnecessary harshness is next pointed out, and it is shown that the Germans themselves would be the losers by any such policy:

"Critics of our mildness should ask themselves how Belgium is to perform the financial obligations laid upon her if her life-forces are crippled?

"It is the right of the victor and his duty to his own army to compel a conquered country to pay money-tribute, which, without prejudice to a later war indemnity, shall be taken from the country in the form of contributions. We have demanded from Belgium the payment of $120,000,000 within the year. In the eyes of many people this sum seems ridiculously small. In truth, however, it represents the outside limit of the financial capacity of Belgium, which has suffered so heavily from the war. . . . If it is desirable to make sure of the payment of the contribution we have levied, there must be reopened the sources from which Belgium's wealth is derived, namely, commerce and trade. The German Government is therefore proceeding in Belgium in a manner calculated to serve the best interests of the Fatherland and the territory entrusted to it."

GENERAL BARON VON BISSING,
German Governor of Belgium.

Meanwhile the Belgian Legation in London is bringing a series of charges against the Germans in Belgium. The London *Times* has received from the Government Press Bureau a lengthy reply to the charge that civilians fired upon the advancing Germans at Louvain and other places. This defense, which is issued at the request of the Belgian Minister to England, uses very vigorous language, as the following examples show:

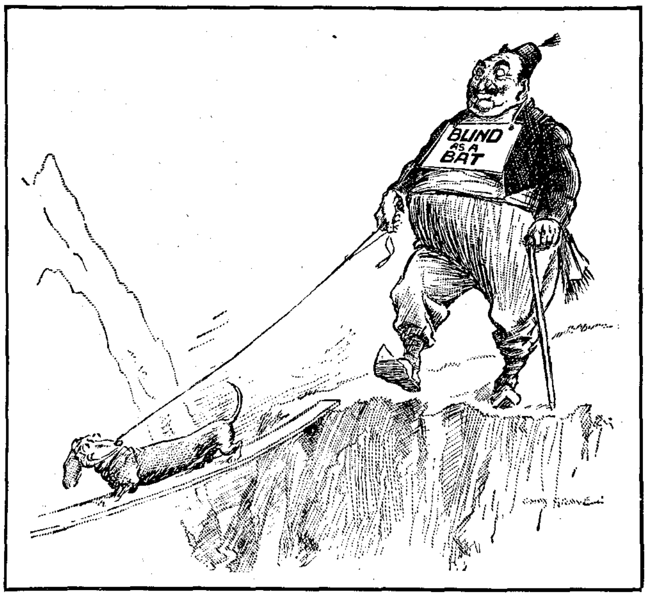
"In order to justify the crimes committed in Belgium, and to excuse in the eyes of the civilized world a disgraceful assault on a State of such an obviously peaceful type, Germany is now seeking to disseminate in foreign countries tales of the most malicious character aimed against our country.

"Germany violated our neutrality with the most shameless cynicism. She is now trying to foist into history the absurd allegation that our country had taken sides against her before the war had begun. The whole diplomatic history of Belgium gives the lie to this calumny. But it may be well to set forth the care with which our Government took pains to secure the observation of the strictest neutrality on the eve of the outbreak of war, at the very moment when that neutrality was to be violated by one of the Powers which had formally guaranteed it. . . . . .

"Germany has violated all the laws of war. She no longer seeks to defend herself against this charge; but, seeing that there are certain laws of common humanity whose violation brings down universal reprobation on their transgressor, she is now having recourse to calumny."

TURKISH HOPE DEFERRED

RUSSIAN NEWS about Turkey is perhaps to be taken with a certain amount of saline admixture. We have reports from Odessa that tell of mutiny in the Turkish Army, of wholesale executions of generals who served with distinction in the Balkan War, but who now fail to agree with Enver Pasha, and of a peace party led by the heir to the throne, but decimated by arrests ordered by von der Goltz. These events may all be true, or may be brilliant feats of Russian imagination, but we do find in the Constantinople press certain traces of misgiving over the way things are going. The recent evacuation of Belgrade by the Austrians has been received with bitter disappointment at the Golden Horn, and the Stamboul papers are filled with bewildered comment. Thus the *Tasfiri Efkyar* says:



FAITH.

—*Punch* (London).

"The latest moves in the war on the Austro-Serb theater of fighting are without doubt such as to astonish us, and not us alone but the whole world. The Austro-Hungarian forces which, beginning with Valjevo, had succeeded in piercing the Servians' second line of defense, and on the other side in capturing Belgrade, have now, just as the last hour of the Servians seemed to have struck, retreated, first on the right wing, then along the whole front, and have even been obliged to evacuate Belgrade. As a result of abandoning this city and Valjevo, the Austrians appear to have almost entirely retired from Servian territory. It is undeniable that this event is an incident in the general war which is not calculated to rejoice the Austro-Hungarians."

The end of the Turkish suzerainty over Egypt, a loss that Turkey will probably try to dispute by force of arms, has been a sharp blow to Ottoman pride, altho the Turkish papers try to minimize its importance. The Constantinople *Tanine's* editorial on the subject runs in part:

"We regard these 'decisions' as of small importance under existing conditions. The dismissal of the legal Khedive and the appointment by English orders of another man in his place raise two questions, one of right and treaty, the other of politics, neither of which the present time and conditions permit to be decided. The issue of the war alone can give significance to decisions made by the British Government concerning Egypt. . . . . . .

"In the political aspect of the case, we can see no sense in England's removing one Khedive and appointing another with a change of title. If the war ends in England's favor, of course she can do as she pleases. But why this senseless haste? Perhaps it is only to give the journals under the control of Asquith's Government some material with which to fill their empty columns."

Perhaps the thing that has caused the greatest despondency in Turkish hearts has been the hitherto utter, and to them unaccountable, failure of the Holy War proclaimed with such confidence and fervor by the Sultan in his capacity as Commander of the Faithful and indorsed with all the spiritual authority of the Sheik-ul-Islam. The *Tasfiri Efkyar* is at great pains to explain that the response to the Calif's call to arms is only delayed:

"Of course, an instant general response to the call of service in the *Jehad* could not be expected. Time must be allowed for the call to reach distant places and for the reply to come back. The message of the Calif has to cross deserts and to find entrance into the hearts and innermost thoughts of the faithful. Some cheering echoes are coming back already. The call has to find its way from mosque to mosque, from village to village; the people are scattered, and to unite them in a great enterprise takes time. If patience is needed for a response from distant parts of the Ottoman dominions, how much more of patient waiting is demanded for the full effect of the call to be realized all through the Moslem world? Our enemies may exult over this delay and build their hopes upon it. How delusive those hopes are the near future will amply prove."

The citizens of Constantinople, however, are keeping their courage up by forming patriotic demonstrations, and in reporting one of these the *Ikdam* says:

"Yesterday was a most glorious and historical day for the city of Stamboul. The teachers and representatives of the pupils of our public and private schools marched with banners, with singing, with bands playing, to the great hall of the University, where most eloquent addresses were delivered by leading representatives of the higher schools, with telegrams from men unable to be present. Every one of these was loudly applauded. The whole demonstration was in laudation of the Ottoman Army, for victories already won and for the more splendid feats of arms confidently expected of it. The object aimed at was to stimulate patriotism, to create, among the young especially, military enthusiasm."

In Germany influential writers in the press are patting Turkey on the back and holding out to her the promise of a glorious future. There are, however, some critics, and Count Reventlow finds it necessary to defend Enver Pasha, in the pages of the Berlin *Tageszeitung*, from the charge of acting contrary to the interests of the Turkish people:

"Enver Pasha is the incarnation of the principle of the national independence of the Turkish Empire. He can only feel honored by the intrigues against him, and he may be sure that the German ally follows his work and his efforts with high appreciation and with all sympathy. Our brave allies, the Turks, will learn, from the efforts of the Western Powers and Russia to cause dissension, what enormous value these Powers set upon blocking for the Turkish people the way to a position of vigorous independence—a way which the Turkish people, in the necessity of self-defense, has taken with determination and vigor, shoulder to shoulder with its allies."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TINY REPUBLIC DEFIANT—One of the smallest and most curious countries in the world has recently fallen out with Germany. This is the tiny Republic of San Marino, which exists as an independent State entirely surrounded by Italian territory. According to the London *Daily Chronicle:*

"Berlin has declared that the wireless station on Monte Titano is being used for the purposes of espionage in favor of France, with the result that French war-ships in the Adriatic have been sending news to Paris by means of that station.

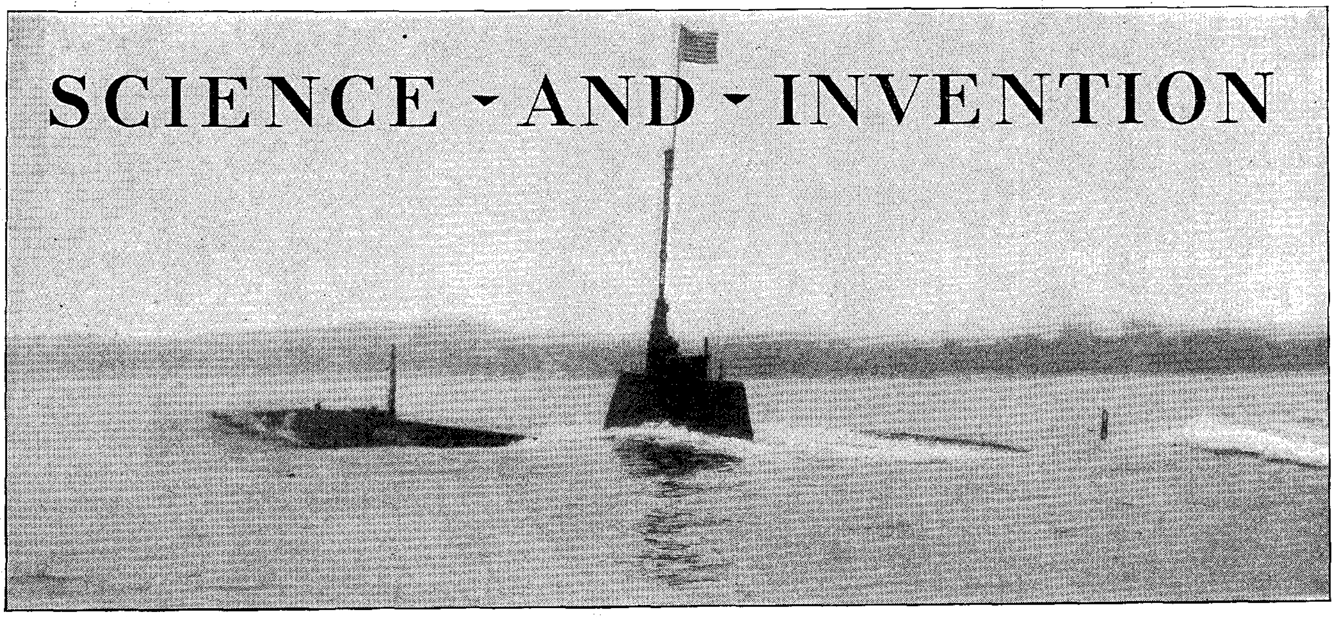
"Germany demanded that permission should be given for a German commission to visit the wireless plants in San Marino.

"The war sentiment of the entire population of the smallest republic in the world is now at fever-heat against Germany.

"It is pointed out that, since 1870, San Marino has been in a state of war against Austria, having refused to sign the peace treaty following the joint war with Italy. The population today declares that it is willing to include also Germany, if necessary.

"The Government of San Marino has rejected the demand that a German commission should examine the wireless, insisting that the commission, if any, should be an Italian one."

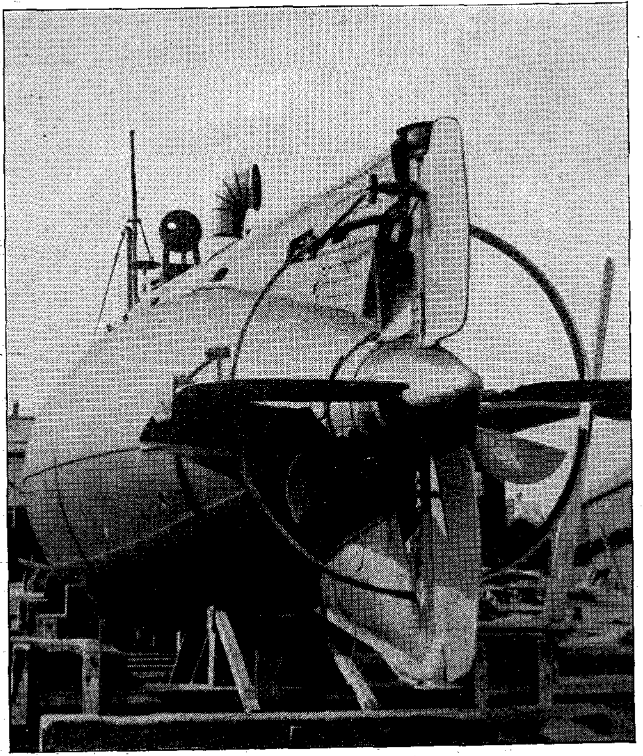
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



THE AMERICAN SUBMARINE *OCTOPUS* RISING AFTER A DIVE.

A TRIP IN A SUBMARINE

LANDSMEN are not often taken for a little jaunt in a submarine, and hence the trip described by Thomas Stanley Curtis in *Modern Mechanics* (Chicago, January) has special interest. The pioneer of all real submarines was the imaginary *Nautilus*, Captain Nemo, invented by the ingenious Jules Verne. In some respects the real article has not come up to the specifications of the French writer, but Mr. Curtis assures us that this is not because such a boat is impossible under present conditions. The *Nautilus*, formidable as she was, was built largely for pleasure-cruising and scientific observation. The modern submarine is for war, and to warfare she is therefore adapted. The pleasure-craft may come later, after the present grisly business in hand has been properly disposed of. Writes Mr. Curtis:



POWERFUL GUIDING PLANES OF THE SUBMARINE.

"Truth compels me to say that most of my dignity, and not a little of my courage, slipt over the sides of the gangplank during that walk of twenty feet from the wharf to the craft.

"As the fiction-writers say, 'It was in the cold, gray dawn of an early winter morning.' It was cold, right enough, and horribly early — just before sunrise, in fact—and, as for the color-tone, gray aptly describes it; gray sky, grayish-black water, gray wharf, and the sinister-appearing fighting-machine in dull gray, on which I had been so anxious to travel. I . . . was escorted 'below' *via* an iron ladder and through an opening which resembled the familiar manhole of our streets. Entering the operating-chamber at the base of the ladder, an impression was formed which lasted throughout the entire tour of inspection: the interior of the craft presents a positively bewildering array of control-levers, wheels, gages, meters, and machines of almost every conceivable form. In fact, the craft as a whole is one compact mass of machinery —a veritable engine in itself.

"Space will not permit of a detailed description of each individual department of the boat as I saw it, and a general explanation in the words of the commander prior to our examination of the craft will have to suffice.

"'The hull of a submarine vessel is essentially an elongated cylinder of steel, circular in cross-section, and tapering to a point, or, more correctly speaking, a wedge at either end. Surmounting this cylindrical hull is a superstructure which forms a deck while the craft is running on the surface. On the central portion of the deck is the conning-tower or navigating-chamber, in which is stationed the helmsman. This tower, originally made of a shape similar to that of a cheese-box, is now made in the form of a flattened cylinder, in order that it may offer less resistance in its passage through the water. In the top of the conning-tower are fixt the periscopes, slender tubes carrying an arrangement of lenses and prisms, by means of which the navigator can obtain a view of the surface of the sea by looking through a device not unlike a telescope. One periscope is fixt, while the other revolves through an entire circle. Inside the conning-tower are the controlling-devices, by means of which the navigator either directly controls the operation of the boat or else signals the men in charge of the various departments.

"'The hull is divided horizontally throughout its length by an interior deck. Below this deck are placed the ballast-tanks, which contain the water necessary to overcome the buoyancy of the craft; the air-flasks, which afford storage space for the air used in emptying the ballast-tanks, firing the torpedoes, and in maintaining a constant supply of fresh air for breathing purposes; the storage-battery, which furnishes the electric current used in propelling the craft under water; and the oil-tanks, for the storage of the crude oil fuel for the Diesel engines used for surface propulsion.

"'Above the deck, forward, is the torpedo-room, in which the torpedo-tubes emerge. These tubes are cylinders of steel, communicating with the exterior of the vessel and closed at the outer end with trap-doors, which open automatically when the torpedoes are fired.

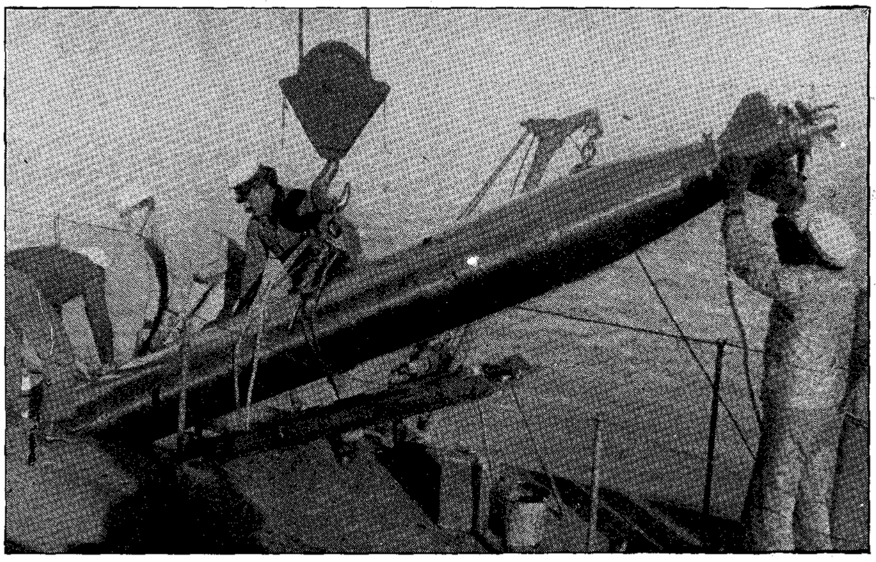
"'Aft of the torpedo-compartment is the chamber in which the torpedoes are stored and which contains the operating-mechanism for handling the torpedoes.

"'In the rear of this chamber is the compartment which comprises the living-quarters of the crew, and here, as in every other section of the craft, every available inch of space is used to best advantage.'"

Finally, says Mr. Curtis, we come to the engine-room of the craft. This contains the oil-engines, which drive the boat while she is running "awash" or on the surface; pumps for oil, water, and air; the electric motors, which drive the boat while submerged and also furnish energy for storage, while the boat is awash; and the various devices which cause the boat to dive and turn. Outside the hull, at the stern, are horizontal and vertical rudders, which control the course. He goes on:

"Our little tour of inspection finished, we return to the conning-tower, and the order is given to clear the craft for a submerged run. The life-lines and platform or bridge are taken down and stowed in a compartment of the superstructure, all hands called below, and the hatches closed and sealed.

"The commanding officer stations himself at the periscope, and the men at their various posts. The ballast-tanks are filled, and the electric motor started; the craft settling slowly on an even keel as water is admitted. Within a few minutes the deck is awash, and the waves splash up past the narrow, glass-covered slit of a port-hole in the conning-tower, to which my eyes are glued. Not a sound is heard save the gurgle of the water as it swirls around the tower and the monotonous whine of the driving-motors. Finally the signal is given to dive; the horizontal rudders are tilted, and I can see the yellowish-green water rise as a haze up past my peep-hole. By this time the sun is shining and I can see its beams reflected and refracted down through the water, the surface of which appears to act as a myriad of mirrors and prisms. The commander calls me, and his voice has an uncanny sound. I take his place at the periscope and see a miniature motion-picture of the surface of the sea in the most wonderful colors. Occasionally the craft settles in a trough between two unusually large waves, and my moving picture dissolves into a blank wall of green.



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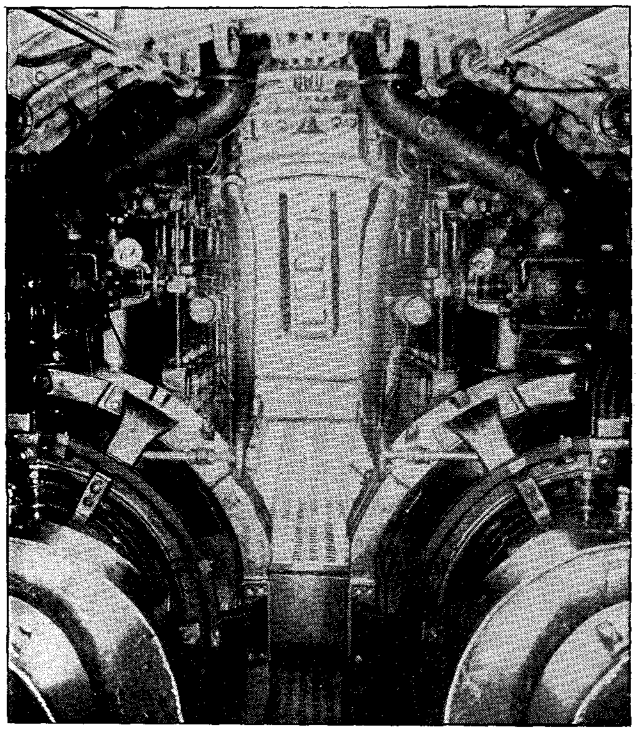
LOADING A $7,500 TORPEDO ABOARD THE U. S. SUBMARINE *K-5*.



A MAZE OF MACHINERY.

A visit to the submarine's interior reveals a bewildering mechanical web of the most perplexing intricacy.

"We continue to dive, and I go back to my port-hole, through which the sea appears merely as a dense mist of deepening green. Occasionally an object, scarcely more than a shadow, passes my window, and I take it for a fish that has had the temerity to venture close to this intruder of its domain.

"Word is given that the 'enemy' is sighted—the enemy in this case being a target of netting at which one of our torpedoes is to be fired. I am transferred from my port-hole to the torpedo-room, incidentally finding some difficulty in placing my feet just where they should go, in the simple process of walking. Arriving in the magic chamber at last, however, I find an accommodating pipe to which I cling in a secure, if unseamanlike, position.

"The breech of a torpedo-tube is opened, and one of the shining cylinders is slid in place. The gate is closed, and, at the signal of the commanding officer, a charge of comprest air is admitted to the torpedo-tube with a screaming hiss, and the miniature submarine starts on its errand of destruction. The destruction in this case, however, was limited to the perforation of the target, for our torpedo carried a dummy head. The torpedo fired, we arise to the surface to note its effect.

"There followed a series of maneuvers demonstrating the mobility of the craft, and more than once I marveled at the manner in which the vessel answered every command of its navigator. Truly, it took me back once again to the *Nautilus* of fiction, and, as I recrossed the nervous gangplank on our return, I could not but think of the wonderful opportunity for subaqueous exploration offered by such a vessel built for this purpose rather than for warfare.

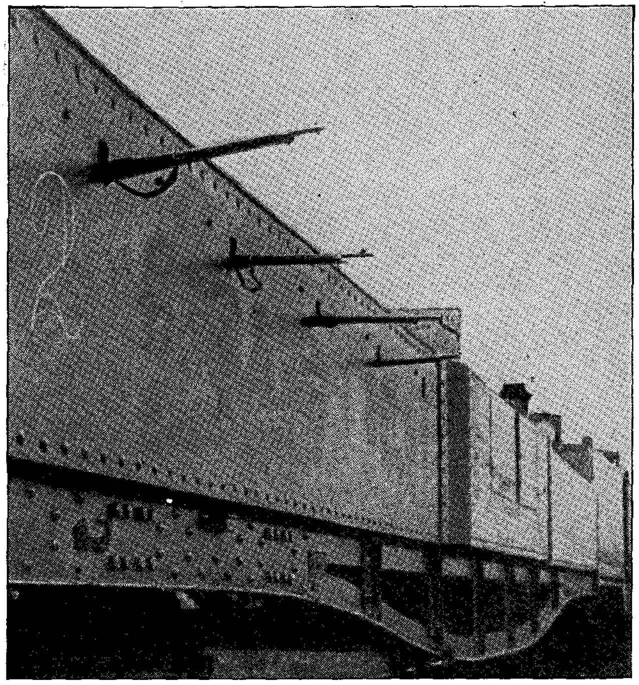
"The submarine is an accomplished fact, not an experiment. It can carry a crew of twenty-five men and give them good air to breathe for days at a time, tho totally submerged. It can travel nearly a hundred miles under water with one charge of its battery, and some three thousand miles on the surface.

"It is navigable at depths of some two hundred feet, and, at somewhat less than this depth, a diver can leave a 'lock' in the submarine and remain in constant verbal communication with the craft by means of a telephone."

Our Navy has 56 submarines, built and building, but recent testimony before a Congressional investigating committee reflected seriously on their efficiency. The statement that few of them can dive has been denied, and it is not improbable that every effort is being made to put them in the best possible condition.

FORTS ON WHEELS

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CONFLICT is a record-breaker in more than one respect. Railways have always played an important part in modern warfare, but trains of cars have never participated in actual battle, on a large scale, in previous wars. How important a rôle that of the armored train has been in France and Belgium, and to what a degree of murderous perfection its construction and equipment have been carried, are told by V. Forbin in an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, December 12). Hereafter the armored train and its crew are to play a part in land warfare such as hitherto has been given only to the battle-ship and its gallant men on sea. Says Mr. Forbin:



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"LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS!"

A British armored train in Belgium, loop-holed for rifles.

"Such trains were first used fifteen or sixteen years ago, during the Boer War. To reestablish communications by railroad between the coast towns and those of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, the English built armored trains, which were of great service. But these were hastily improvised machines, whose passengers were insufficiently protected against the bullets of the Boers. Their armament consisted only of machine guns. Attacked by field-guns, they were soon reduced to powerlessness. . . . . . .

"The armored trains used by the Mexican revolutionists against the Federals consisted of several cars looking like freight-cars, but having walls and roof of sheet steel. The exterior was so painted as to be practically invisible at a distance of 150 to 200 feet. . . . An armored car, pushed in front of the locomotive, contained a field-gun.

"The armored trains that have appeared in Belgium since October 15 show considerable improvement over their predecessors. . . . The locomotive is enclosed in steel plates 1¼ inches thick, as in a protective box. Its vital parts are thus free from injury by bullets or small-caliber shells; even the wheels are protected, and nothing can be seen outside the steel walls but the top of the smoke-stack and the lanterns.

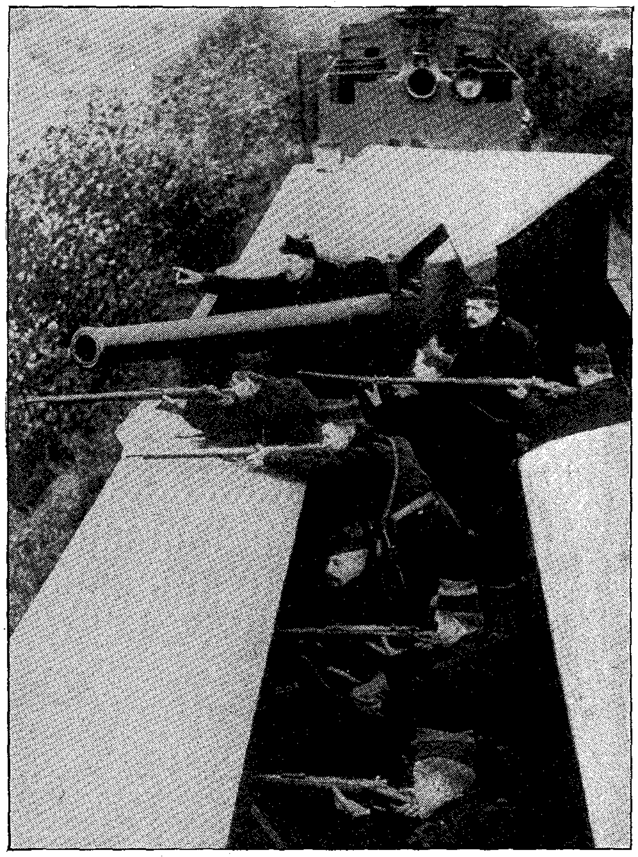
"The train itself consists essentially of flat cars, each of which carries a rapid-fire gun mounted centrally on a pivot, so that it can be pointed in all directions. It is protected, together with those who serve it, by circular armor open at the top. In some cases there is even installed on the platform an actual armored tower containing the gun, which is fired through an embrasure. In this case the tower itself turns about its vertical axis. The other vehicles of the train are covered cars whose sides are armored with heavy steel plates, pierced with holes for small arms. The roof is similarly armored for protection against shrapnel. Troops may also be placed in uncovered cars furnished with armor-plates fastened at a convenient height and bent inward at a right angle over the heads of the men, to protect them from bursting shells. . . . . . .

"The armored train also includes a number of covered cars, used as sleepers and as magazines. In one is a kitchen equipped to supply about thirty men."

It is uncertain, Mr. Forbin tells us, just how many armored trains have already been used on the Franco-Belgian frontier and on the coast of the North Sea. But dispatches to the English papers have described the exploits of three trains, participating simultaneously in the same series of actions in the triangle formed by the cities of Ostend, Nieuport, and Dixmude. The most brilliant of these occurred, on October 28, to the north of Nieuport, where Belgian troops had been contending since morning against forces that largely outnumbered them. Says Mr. Forbin:

"The fight had lasted about three hours, and the brave soldiers of King Albert, threatened with envelopment, were already retiring, when two trains made their appearance in the rear. After an exchange of communications between the Belgian commander and the officers in charge of the trains, the former hastened his retiring movement, and the Germans, caught in the trap, pursued hastily in compact masses.

"Suddenly the two trains rushed forward at full speed, hidden from the enemy by the sides of a cut. Thus they took position, unobserved, between two columns massed on both sides of the line, and all at once, emerging from the cut, they poured fire and iron into the Germans.



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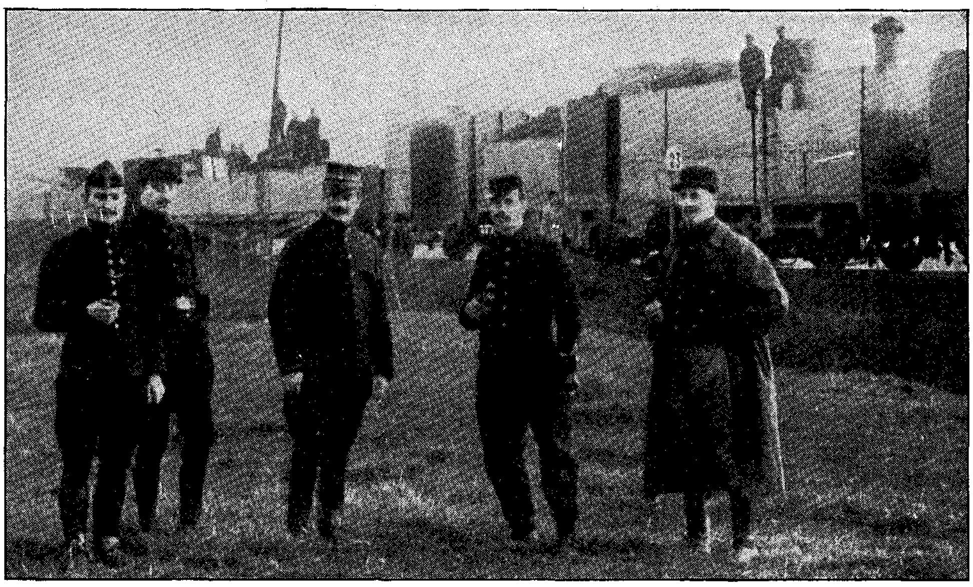
READY TO CHARGE—BY RAIL.

Belgian sharpshooters inside the armored car, sheltered by the railroad cut, and prepared to speed out of range on brief notice.

"According to eye-witnesses, it was an unheard-of, colossal massacre. The machine guns mowed down the nearest ranks, while the larger cannon spread death through the more distant troops. Surprized, demoralized, the Germans fled. Rallied by their officers, they tried to take the trains by assault. It was in vain; piles of bodies were heaped up on each side of the track, and again the Germans took flight, reforming behind the sandhills, where they awaited their artillery.

"One of the trains had left the track, but its crew, aided by the Belgian engineers, had time to place it again on the rails. When, after two hours, the German guns had been brought up, the two trains made accurate fire impossible by moving to and fro on the track, meanwhile keeping up their own attack. The German guns were finally silenced, and the Teutonic hordes confessed defeat. . . . . . .

"Emphasis should be placed here on the international character of these armored trains. . . . They were built in France by French and Belgian workmen, on plans furnished, it is said, by English engineers. Their crews were Belgian and English—the former having charge of the locomotion and of the manipulation of the machine guns. They had been chosen from the most skilful gunners. . . . The others were occupied more particularly in working the cannon, and all these were trained gun-pointers furnished by the British Navy."—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.



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OFFICERS OF THE LAND-GOING IRONCLAD.

Captain Servier (center) and his officers, who fought in the battle of Flanders in their armored train.

THE MYSTERY OF CLEVER HANS

About ten years ago it was asserted that "Clever Hans," an Arab stallion owned by a man named Von Osten, in Berlin, could answer arithmetical and other questions, tapping out the reply with his fore foot. A heated controversy arose, and various scientific bodies set on foot investigations, through committees, the second of which, under Professor Stumpf, resulted in a book by Pfungst (Leipzig, 1907), explaining everything in terms of signals consisting in slight movements made unconsciously by some person present knowing the answer. This seemed to have solved the problem finally until the appearance, in 1912, of a second book, entitled, "Thinking Animals," by K. Krall. The author, a friend of Von Osten's, had after the latter's death continued to experiment, obtaining results which, he claimed, refuted Pfungst's explanation. This claim found support in a report signed by the zoologists Kraemer, Sarasin, and Ziegler, asserting that signaling was excluded, since correct answers were given even when none of the human participants was visible to the animal. The above facts and the quotations that follow are from a review in *Nature* (London, December 17) of the literature of the subject, now considerable in amount, and ending with Dr. S. von Maday's reply to Krall, entitled, "Are There Thinking Animals?" (Leipzig, 1914). Says the reviewer:

"As to the problem itself, a definite solution could result only from a free and impartial testing of the animals; as it is, one can only indicate probabilities. Intentional deceit is almost certainly too simple an explanation, and is in any case inadequate. On the other hand, the probability of obtaining correct answers by chance has been underestimated, in view of the number of unsuccessful attempts and the greater frequency with which certain numbers occur. Very much must be allowed for this and other weaknesses of testimony, the demonstration of which has been one of the successes of applied psychology, but which, as every newspaper now shows, are seldom given weight in practise. They particularly affect some, at least, of the would-be crucial tests. Nevertheless, much remains, of which the following main explanations have been offered:

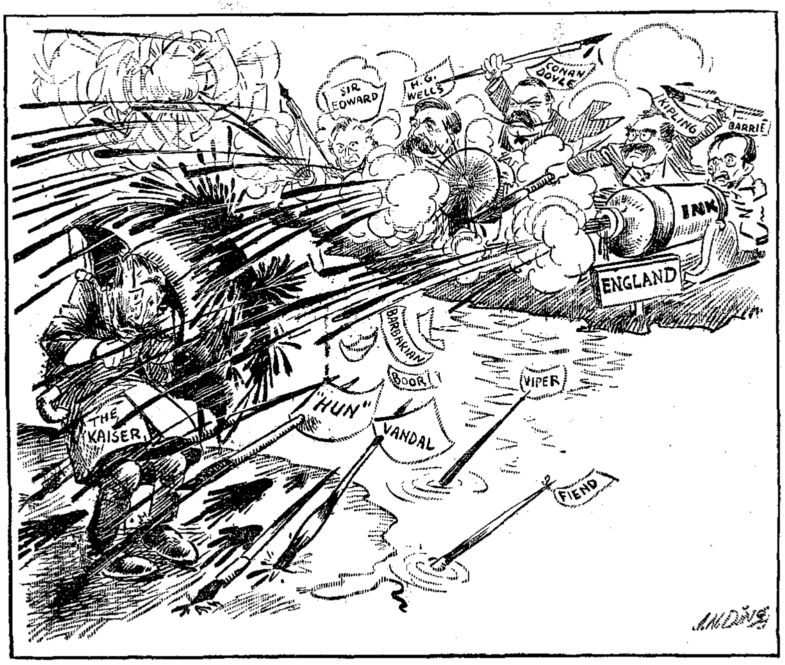
[1] "The answers are evidence of mathematical intelligence. This, altho a highly developed 'number-sense' has been found in persons of low general ability, and even in the feeble-minded, conflicts with all that we know from other sources about the animal mind. Detailed scrutiny of Krall's account of his teaching shows that the problem often could not have been understood from his exposition. Again, the correcting of a single false figure is done quickly and certainly, as might be expected if signals were being given, since these would be facilitated by concentration of the signaler's attention; if the errors are mistakes of calculation, it is odd. Finally, the inability of the animals to prove their understanding by action, compared with their eloquence in the language of taps, is suspicious.

[2] "The answers are due to memory. The horse's memory is, no doubt, excellent for some things, and the theory has advantages, but also serious difficulties. To associate eight taps with one symbol and nine with another, the horse must be able to distinguish the two series. But it seems probable that animals can not distinguish numbers beyond four or five. . . . Again, the horse's eye, while very sensitive to movement, is probably unsuited to the clear perception of complex visual forms such as written numbers, and, as a matter of fact, the animals seem to attend to the questioner more than to the blackboard. Finally, the mistakes in cube-root, etc., questions strongly suggest the use of taps.

[3] "The animals are responding to unconscious signals. Krall claims to have refuted this by 'ignorant' experiments, but these are relatively few and all seem to have some weak spot. Thus Mackenzie reports that Rolf, the Mannheim dog, described a picture on a card held so that the holder could not see it; unfortunately, the picture was a red and blue cross, and there is reason to think that dogs are nearly color-blind. Nevertheless, the fair number of 'peep-hole' experiments and the case of the blind horse, Berto, seem to stamp as inadequate Pfungst's theory of visually perceived movements. Yet no other one mode of signal seems sufficient for all cases, while Hacker did actually get answers by moving his foot. Again, it is unlikely that the many individuals who have obtained answers should all make precisely the same unconscious movements. These difficulties disappear if we suppose the animals not to be blindly reacting to one specific stimulus, but to be interpreting more or less intelligently a general type of unconscious emotional or ideomotor expression—movement, variation of respiration, etc.—possibly always complex and varying with the individual and occasion. Both horses and dogs are notoriously sensitive to shades of emotional expression, and recent work by the Pawlow school indicates that dogs can hear sounds so faint as the beating of the heart. It is true, any theory of unconscious signaling presents difficulties. Units, tens, etc., are tapped with different feet; the spelling of verbal answers is phonetic, and spontaneous utterances are recorded, including a letter dictated by Rolf! Can the subconscious be credited with so much? The solution, if it ever comes, can scarcely fail to illuminate, if not the animal mind, at least that of man."

LETTERS AND ART

TRAINING SOLDIERS AT COLLEGE



"IF THERE WERE ANYTHING TO THE THEORY THAT THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD, THE ENGLISH AUTHORS WOULD HAVE WON THE WAR LONG AGO."
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

OUR COLLEGES are beginning to be looked upon in many quarters as the recruiting-ground for soldier material in case the country should need a trained body for national defense. Princeton and Cornell are two prominent examples of belief in military training for students; Princeton's president directly advocates the policy, and Cornell's president dilates on the success of an already established system. They speak in tune with much popular sentiment of to-day and in contrast to a student voice from Columbia which urges the entire negation of all such schemes. The New York *Times* gathers up the opinions of twenty-five other heads of universities and colleges, most of whom coincide with the views of Dr. Hibben in so far as it seems wise to provide for defensive measures. Dr. Hibben presents his views in *The Nassau Literary Magazine* (Princeton), declaring that he would emphasize "the need of military strength without military display, a reserve power without the diminution of economic efficiency and the serious drain upon our resources which a large standing army necessitates." He thinks that if we "secure military knowledge and skill in a potential rather than an actual form, we shall avoid all the dangers of a self-sufficient and arrogant militarism." This is what he believes would give us strength to meet any "critical emergency," and at the same time "leave us free from the domination of a military caste and a military policy." He proceeds:

> "This end can be attained, it seems to me, by the most admirable plan suggested some two years ago by the War Department and carried into effect during the last two summers. It is the plan of summer camps for college men. A few men have gone each year into these camps. I wish there might be more. These camps afford opportunities for intensive instruction in military affairs. The course lasts only five weeks, but in that time quick-witted young men of trained minds are capable of progress at a remarkable rate in the theory and art of military procedure. This is the testimony given by General Leonard Wood and other officers of the United States Army who have had charge of these summer camps. The main feature of this plan is that intensive training will fit men for useful service in time of a great emergency, but it does not aim to prepare them for the profession of arms; thus the professional idea is minimized. This plan also can be carried out at a minimum expense both to the Government and to the student. No enlistment is required, no obligation is implied. The young men attending these camps are not liable thereafter to any external call whatever, but solely to that inner compulsion in time of need such as every true patriot would naturally feel, and to which the man in him would naturally respond. This plan of the War Department is not a policy which has been hastily formed to meet the present world crisis, but has been tested during the last two summers with most gratifying success. A Committee of College Presidents who have been interested in this plan has been acting in an advisory capacity to General Wood and his associates at the summer camps. Their chief endeavor has been to bring this plan to the attention of the colleges and universities in our land. There have served on this committee representatives of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Lehigh, the Virginia Military Institute, the University of California, and the University of Alabama. They are all very enthusiastically interested in this enterprise."

After two summers in these camps, it is found that "one who has passed the various disciplinary tests both of body and of mind is fitted to serve in a time of emergency as a first or second lieutenant, and that the men who attain the highest standing and show unusual proficiency may possibly qualify as captains." Further:

> "The man who has some knowledge, however slight, of military procedure is in a position to gain more knowledge through his own efforts in the midst of rapidly accumulating experiences. A little knowledge is not always a dangerous thing; it is always most useful when it serves as a germ to develop larger knowledge. In the event of war it will not be difficult to secure volunteers, but altho they may rally to the colors with admirable spirit and enthusiasm they are untrained, undisciplined, and withal densely ignorant. It is in this connection that the college man with his camp experience can be of great assistance to the recruiting- and training-officers. He can help at a time when help is most needed. If our colleges generally could send a fair number of their undergraduates each summer to these camps, we would soon have scattered throughout the nation valuable centers of military strength, men who might be called upon in the hour of danger, and who would be able to answer that call not only with courage and in the spirit of patriotism, but with a measure of knowledge which would place them at once in a class above the raw recruit, and therefore their services would prove immediately valuable to the Government.
>
> "Our college men are preparing in their college years to become worthy citizens of our nation in the discharge of the daily duties of their business and professional lives. It must not be overlooked also that they will naturally be called upon for service in the time of their country's dire need. As educated men they should be able to offer something more than a willing spirit. The man of education is expected to have knowledge as well as a disposition to serve his country's needs. Courage will not compensate for ignorance.
>
> "This plan of intensive training of our college men does not in any way tend to increase our standing army. It is, on the contrary, a most admirable method of decreasing it. Our actual strength in the field may be diminished in proportion to the increase of our potential strength in the growing military knowledge of our educated men. It is certainly little to ask of the young men of our country who are enjoying the privilege of a college education to give ten weeks out of two summer vacations,

a time which for the majority of college men is spent in the pursuit of pleasure. If several thousands of our American students would be willing to give this time each year instead of a few hundred as at present, the result would be an increasing source of strength to our military efficiency."

President Schurman, of Cornell, offers the suggestion in *Everybody's Magazine* (February) that the Government utilize the military training it demands from the State colleges by certain modifications so as to create a reserve body of non-commissioned officers. We read:

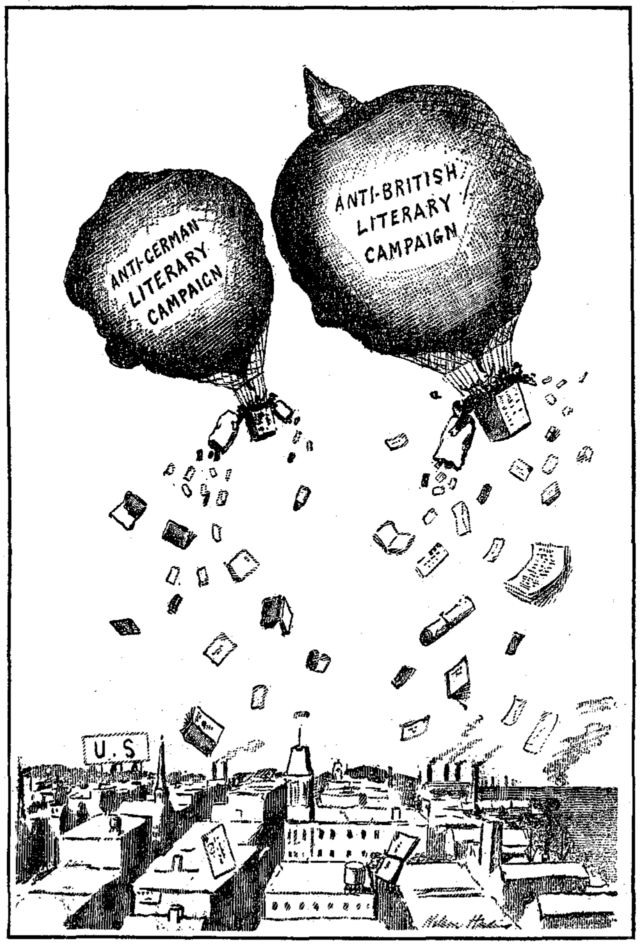
> "Since the great Federal Land-grant Act of 1862, in the interest of agriculture and the mechanic arts, there has been one college or university (often the State university) in each State of the Union which prescribes for its students a certain amount of military training. This at the present time extends over two years and occupies three separate periods a week of not less than an hour each period; and this military training, which is prescribed for freshmen and sophomores, may be continued as an elective by the upper classmen for two years longer.
>
> "Counting Hawaii and Porto Rico, there are now fifty-two land-grant colleges and universities, and in 1913 they had enrolled in their military departments 23,864 students. Besides these, there must be added sixteen similar institutions for the colored race, in which in 1913 there were 2,426 students enrolled for military drill. And in all these institutions the military training is in charge of an officer of the regular army; and in detailing him the War Department instructs him that it is his duty to qualify students who enter the military department to be company officers of infantry, volunteers or militia.
>
> "Here, then, under the auspices of the national Government, we have our colleges and universities already engaged in the military education of young men with a view to qualifying them to become company officers of infantry, volunteers or militia. And this is a reservoir from which the nation might draw, almost indefinitely, officers to train our reserve army of volunteers.
>
> "Hitherto the Government has paid little attention to the military work done in these colleges and universities. Yet there is no other way in which officers for reserves can be secured so easily and so economically—officers, too, of superior mental endowments and scholastic and scientific attainments. All that is needed is that the Government shall adopt the policy of utilizing them.
>
> "In his report as Chief of Staff in 1913, General Wood made one recommendation which, if acted on, would constitute an important first step in this direction. He recommended that there be selected, from the graduating classes of the institutions at which officers of the army are detailed as military instructors, 400 men each year who should be commissioned as provisional second lieutenants in the regular army for a period of one year with full pay and allowances, to be discharged at the end of the year with a certificate of proficiency, if they merit it, as company, troop, or battery officers of militia, volunteers, and the regular establishment in war.
>
> "Let the Government then offer such commissions in the regular army to the best-trained men in the military departments of our colleges and universities, on the understanding that after a year they may return to civil life, retaining their commissions as officers of the reserve."

Columbia, both in its faculty and its student body, seems opposed to military training in colleges beyond what already exists in State institutions. Dean Keppel thinks that for Europe at the present hour to see us take definite steps toward increasing our military effectiveness would lose us her confidence "in our sincerity and disinterestedness and with it the weight of our influence in making sure that the terms of the coming peace do not now, as they have so often in the past, contain the seeds for new suspicions, hatreds, defensive preparations, and ultimate wars." The student body has formed a Common Sense League for International Law and Order, and adopted a platform embraced in the following outline:

> "Limitation of the country's naval and military armament to its present size.
>
> "Discontinuance of drill duty and summer drill camps for college men.
>
> "Abandonment of the proposed citizen army.
>
> "Government ownership of all factories making munitions of war.
>
> "Prohibition of the exportation of munitions of war having as their ultimate destination warring nations.
>
> "Prohibition of the granting of war-loans by American capital.
>
> "Approval of President Wilson's stand in resisting American militarism.
>
> "Direction of human energies into channels of constructive citizenship instead of war."

GERMANY'S TRIAD OF LITERARY WOMEN

GERMANY is vigorously defended by its women. We have in the past few weeks quoted the words of two of the Fatherland's famous novelists, Clara Viebig and Ricarda Huch. The third now enters the ring in the person of Gabriele Reuter. This venerable member of the group composing Germany's best-known novelists asks, in the Berlin *Morgenpost*, why Germany "should not hate the people who for so long have secretly waited for the day and hour to compass Germany's destruction?" British hatred "is far deeper," she declares. "It is a cold, satanic hatred. German hatred is young and immature compared with the completed British article." Unfortunately, we have not the Berlin *Morgenpost* at hand to translate her article, so must depend on the version furnished by the London *Daily Chronicle*, where she is represented as proceeding in this strain:



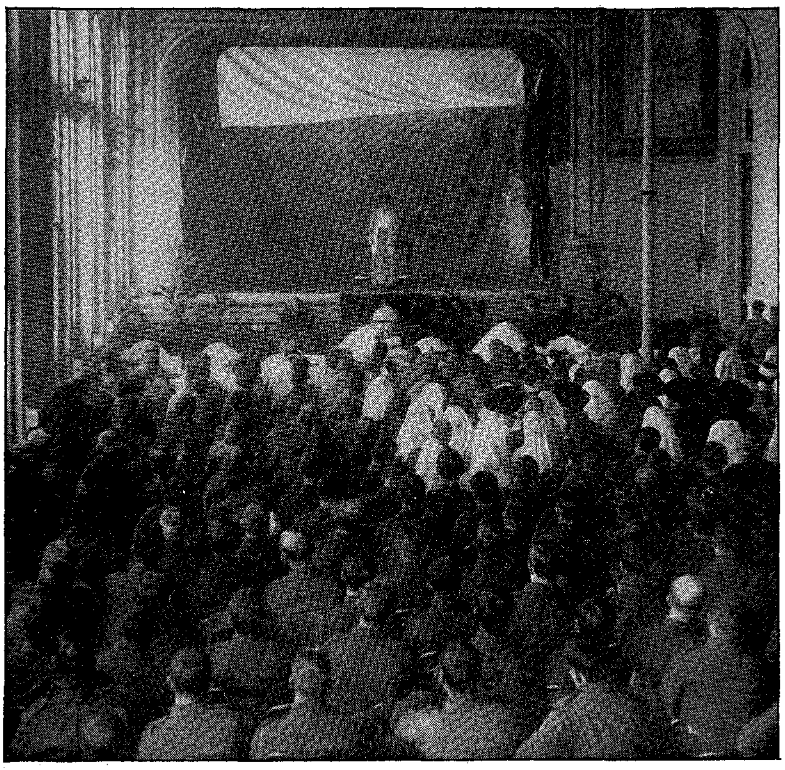
THE HOT-AIR RAID.
—Nelson Harding in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*.

> "She explains why Germans do not hate Russia with the same intensity. They also have been preparing for this war. They have scandalously ill-treated Germans in their midst; they have laid waste East Prussia. But Germans do not hate them, because they are a strange, wild race, with whom Germans have nothing in common.
>
> "But the English were near; and Germans hate them so bitterly, because they so cynically betrayed their love! Frau Reuter declares that it has become natural to hate the Britons. They make no secret of their longing for Germany's downfall, and no means are too disgraceful to employ to bring this about. All their 'fair play,' all their 'gentlemanliness,' qualities which

once imposed so much on Germans, were only for home consumption at their island firesides. Look at their newspapers. To fan German hate to seething point, you have only to circulate those journals throughout the Fatherland. Why denounce German hate? It has become the sacred duty of every German, and will endure to the second and third generation. . . . . . .

"The hatred toward England, says this furious lady, begins to fill our entire being, even tho Christ demanded of us that we love our enemies. To-day this precept is more impossible than ever for normal humanity. It sounds like the stray tone of a flute on the battle-field.

"Frau Reuter concludes by beseeching her fellow countrymen to girdle themselves with hatred as with brazen armor, to carry it in their hands like a thunderbolt. But they are not to let it poison their blood, and they are to protect their souls from this hereditary enemy of mankind."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ENTERTAINING BRITISH SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

Inside the base hospital at Boulogne, Miss Ellaline Terriss sings before an audience of wounded soldiers, "Thank you for all that you are doing."

This triad of distinguished women are called Nietzscheans, on the authority of Prof. Otto Heller, of Washington University, St. Louis, whose "Studies in Modern German Literature" was treated in THE LITERARY DIGEST of May 12, 1906. In his pages Americans were charged with a "wide-spread, tho unpardonable," ignorance of the work of these three remarkable writers. They deal with problems concerning women, and, he asserts, "the effect of the new rebellion sown by the daring genius of Nietzsche is clearly manifest in the turn taken by the plea, in fiction, for the woman cause." These women, being among the "leading women emancipators of to-day, extol the creative life above the life sanctioned by social agreement, and do not question the right of the individual to break through the accepted moral formulas. They utterly reject the doctrine of patience, which women love so much to observe and still more to preach." Of their allegiance, Professor Heller states:

"Nietzsche supersedes Goethe as . . . lodestar. Henceforth she extols the new, intoxicating passion of life that makes a demi-god of him who will desert the beaten paths and, with a new-won consciousness, gain the power of wresting joy from each phenomenon as it reveals itself anew. This sovereign power, to Nietzsche and his disciples, is the sublimated life which alone is worth living."

THEATRICALS TO CHEER THE WOUNDED

ENGLISH THEATRICAL HISTORY will scarcely produce a more novel event than the tour of the expeditionary dramatic force which entertained the British soldiers in France around Christmas-time. It was headed by Seymour Hicks and his wife, Miss Ellaline Terriss, and in their company were Miss Gladys Cooper, Ben Davies, and others. They played not only in the base hospital at Boulogne, but in the fruit- and fish-markets, while the soldiers with their horses stood around. It was raining while they sang in barns and by the roadside at Wimereux. They sang "Tipperary," of course, and a new verse made a great hit because one line ran, "Thank you for all that you are doing." The electric light went out at one place, but the song in progress was finished in the dark, while the fair singer held a bit of lighted candle near her face. The hardships of the tour doubtless recalled old "barn-storming" days, and one of the number, whether by way of fatal omen or not, is said to have succumbed to German measles. An account of the tour, written from Havre, appears in the London *Morning Post*, from which we quote:

"If people had a notion that when Mr. Seymour Hicks organized his concert party to cheer up our troops in France he was going off on a picnic, they were wrong. The tour, which has finished here this evening, has been extremely hard work; and not only that, but the party has been touring in a country where the grim actuality of war is felt everywhere. It has, in consequence, had transport troubles that only the manager knows, for the most gilt-edged kind of passport carries very little weight when brought before the actual authorities at an army base. But what a tour it has been!

"Such an experience is unique even in the variegated life of an artist. Mr. Hicks says money could not buy it. It is the experience of his life. In a word, it may be said that the members of the party have played to audiences and in an atmosphere calculated to draw their very highest efforts from them. It is safe to say that such has been the result. I personally have never heard the artists to greater advantage. The whole *milieu* was propitious; there was that electrical touch which comes from active warfare, *i.e.*, danger, coupled with an almost tangible feeling of true sentiment and sympathy between Englishmen floating up from the crowded auditorium to the stage. Is it surprizing that under such influences the artists surpassed themselves? The concerts were frankly emotional, but the good they have done is immense.

"It was the R.A.M.C. Commander at Wimereux, I think, who said: 'This concert is worth two weeks' nursing,' and that our lads were laughing themselves well. It is strictly the case. And Mr. Hicks must to-day realize more completely the truth contained in the sacred adage, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive,' for certainly no artists ever obtained more lively satisfaction from their efforts than this concert party has met with from the massed audiences in khaki which frantically applauded their efforts and uproariously laughed at every gag. Seriously, words can not express the scene. Put yourself in the place of the lads, maybe wounded, but at all events resting from the actual strife of the firing-line. The base is in a foreign land; and here we have our own familiar songs, our own kind of clean, humorous jokes brought to us just when we feel we want them. Rare old Willie Frame, the 'man you know,' had tears in his eyes as he gave his quasi-humorous toasts, which were humorous, but not at all comic in the circumstances."

The climax of "emotional success" of this tour was reached at Rouen, where, in the Circus, "the audience of more or less invalid, or perhaps rather convalescent, men rose bodily to shout, to cheer, to deliver up in audible fashion the appeals to their hearts." Of other experiences we read:

"One of the most typical audiences from the point of view of the purpose of the tour was in the Casino at Boulogne, which is a hospital. There the 'stalls' were represented by beds—alas! occupied. But how the wounded enjoyed it. When the men hobbled up to the box-office they were asked: 'Can you get upstairs?' If they said yes, meaning mostly that they could just manage to climb, they went up, but those who could not were put on the ground floor behind the beds. The reader can imagine such an audience enjoying English songs and jokes, wrestling gaily with the intricacies of 'Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts for Soldiers.' No artists ever played to a more inspiring crowd. . . .

"The program has been, roughly, as follows: Mr. Will Van Allen opened with his instrumental playing, varied with amusing patter. He has found new material, too, and each time he has disappeared in the wings amid a storm of applause. Incidentally, he wants to go on doing this forever, he says. Then came Miss St. Helier at the piano, leading up through rousing choruses to Mr. W. F. Frame, responsible for noisy demonstrations in the gallery from enthusiastic compatriots. Mr. Hicks kept a constant fillip to the proceedings with songs, jokes, and general remarks. Of course, Miss Ellaline Terriss was herself — she could not be more; but yet it will be interesting to hear what she thinks of it all. Anything she can say will be no exaggeration. Mr. Frame had to resist strongly a temptation to sing his old songs, but he had a line of mixed melody to the entire taste of the audience. It is some time now since he launched 'The Braw Bricht Moonlicht Nicht,' but if mellower, W. F. Frame still holds his audience. Mr. Ben Davies left, of course, but if one may venture a criticism of an artist of his standing, I might say that his singing of 'My Mary,' at Boulogne, touched a very high level of art. When he left, his place on the program was taken by Mr. Maguire, of *The Daily Telegraph*, who sang delightfully such old favorites as 'Rose Marie' and 'The Lea Rig.' Miss St. Helier worked hard as accompanist—one should rather say harder, since all have put in a week of the most strenuous work. She also captivated the soldiers with her playing of popular airs in which they could join. He has a good sound, working knowledge of music-hall songs, has T. Atkins. Miss Gladys Cooper usually recited 'Gunga Din,' and as a strong proportion of her audience have been East, its pathos struck the right chord. Mr. Eli Hudson with his flute charmed every one, and when it came to 'God Save the King,' the 'Marseillaise,' and so on, it is a matter for real wonder that there is still a roof to the Théâtre du Havre."

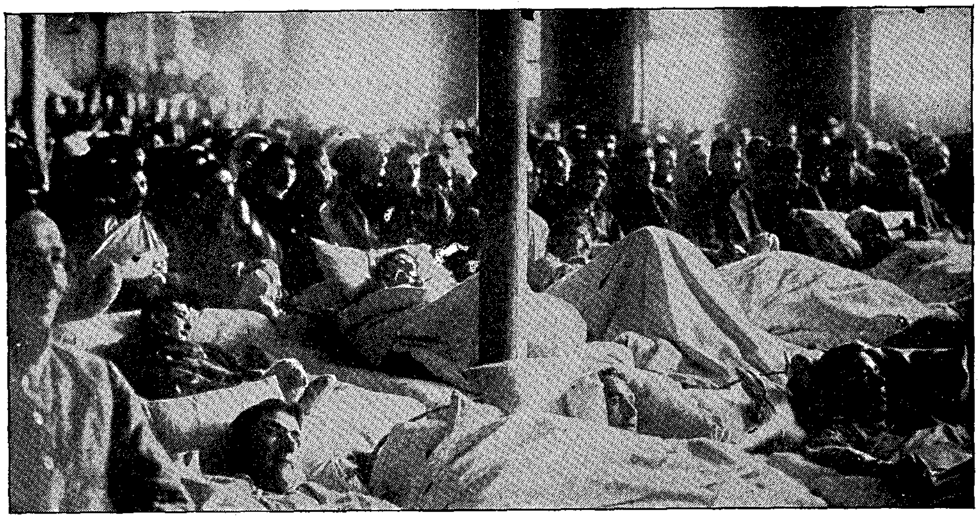
Miss Terriss's own account of the trip, given to the London *Daily News*, contains some human touches:

"The idea of entertaining the men has proved the greatest success. Sheer joy amidst suffering could be seen on every face, and the little piping voices of cheering, grateful soldiers, whom bullets and shells had so wounded that almost all their strength had gone, is a sound which will always ring in my ears. The delight of the troops—the convalescent and the unscathed—was a beautiful reward for us, but I am quite certain that the reminiscences of the Motherland which we brought to them will only make the boys more determined than ever not to return, but to stay out and fight till the final victory is won.

"I tried a new version of my own of 'Tipperary' on them, with the line, 'Thank you for all that you are doing,' and it touched their hearts and our own, too, especially when they quite softly joined in the chorus. But I think the hit of the trip was 'Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts for Soldiers.' It caught their fancy like an electric shock. It had to be repeated over and over again, and I'm going to see if a military march can't be made out of it. . . . The fish-market concert is likely to be the subject of many a green-room tale when Mr. Hicks returns. He was cracking jokes with facetious soldiers who were in bubbling spirits, and all the while artillery horses in near-by stables were neighing as if they were the classic steeds in 'The Valkyries.'"

THE MAGAZINE IN THE SCHOOL

TEACHERS ARE OVERLOOKING a valuable asset if they fail to make an intelligent use of a good city newspaper as a supplementary text in their classes, says Merle Thorpe, A.B., professor of journalism in the University of Kansas. Our readers may be interested to know, and Professor Thorpe may perhaps be aware, that the teachers are using ten thousand copies weekly of THE LITERARY DIGEST as an adjunct of class-room work in every State in the Union, and they no doubt would be willing to give testimony to the truth of Professor Thorpe's prediction that such use, aside from its cultural value, "vitalizes the work in all courses." In the professor's chapter on high-school journalism, included in Charles H. Johnson's work on "The Modern High School," we find exploited some of the best methods for utilizing this auxiliary help.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AS THE ENTERTAINERS SAW THE AUDIENCE.

Instead of the "stalls" of a London playhouse they saw wan faces in cots.

"Without direction, youth is apt to place more value on the news that a cat was rescued from a telephone-pole by the fire department than on an account of a peace treaty between two world-Powers. Crime and the details of crime too often submerge the significant news of the day. Indeed, this is the excuse generally given by editors for publishing 'inconsiderate trifles'—the majority of their readers makes the demand imperative.

"A student, first of all, should be taught to read the newspaper for significant news. His reading should be systematized for him. Instead of the haphazard items, the student should be trained to look for the most important happening, say, in national politics, appearing in to-day's paper. One member of the class may consider the President's charge—that there is an insidious lobby at work in Washington—to be the most important. Another may express his opinion that the Administration's views on 'dollar diplomacy' are more significant. These and other opinions will lead to a lively discussion, after which the class may vote on the relative importance of the news items, jotting down in note-books the result. After national politics have been discust, foreign and State affairs and news of the scientific, literary, dramatic, and religious world should be taken up."

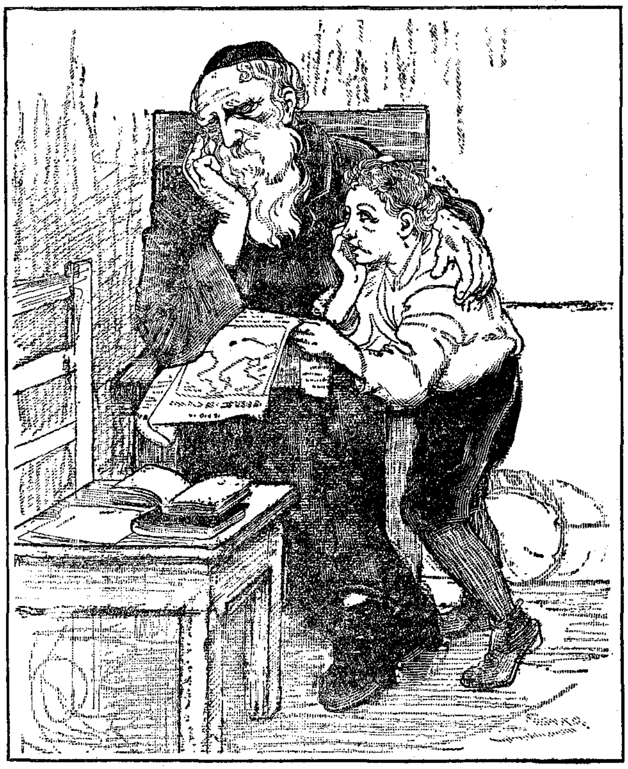
The student is advised to compare his judgment with that of the editors of the journal that his school provides for his use. For the teacher to urge this is to avail himself "of the strongest incentive of youth—the spirit of contest." "He makes the work a game." One practical suggestion is here quoted:

"After the student has made out a dummy of what he thinks ought to be treated in the week's LITERARY DIGEST, he may extend his view over the month and compete with the editors of *Current Opinion* and *The Review of Reviews*. The value of the information thus gained is apparent. University students, to say nothing of high-school students, are wofully ignorant of what is going on about them."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE CZAR'S "BELOVED JEWS"

THE PESSIMISTIC UTTERANCES with which some editorial observers met the Czar's promise to his "beloved Jews" have been only too sadly, it appears, justified by events. The condition of the Jews in Russia has not only not been ameliorated, but, as we learn from the Russian press, even made worse. Neither their loyalty to the Government at home nor their acts of bravery on the battle-fields have moved those in authority to soften the rigor of the "temporary rules" which have made the life of the Jewish subjects of the Czar full of suffering and persecution since 1883. The *Novoye Vremya* (Petrograd), a notoriously anti-Semitic organ, publishes, without comment, the following letter from a Jew:



"GRANDPA, SHOW ME WHERE IS OUR LAND."
—Foshko in *The Day* (Jewish, New York).

> "In vain, painful efforts to find in my mind and in my conscience an answer to the grave questions which life at this moment puts to me as a Jew, I address myself to you, believing that your sense of justice will help me find an explanation which I am seeking.
>
> "As a man of very moderate political views I was particularly happy to see all my brethren, not excepting those holding the most extreme opinions, united in the struggle against the enemy.
>
> "I see a woman whose husband has gone to the war who, not having means of subsistence, cannot, however, take advantage of the hospitality offered her by relatives merely because these relatives live in a city where she has no right to reside. I see a high-school boy whose native town is in the hands of the Germans: his relatives, who live at Petrograd, are anxious to take him, a local high school is willing to admit him, but all this is impossible of realization because he has no right to stay at Petrograd. I see hundreds of young men excluded as Jews from the Russian universities, just as the German universities exclude Russians. I hear to-day that the rule to put in all Jewish passports the special marks of the holders, which has not been enforced for the last twenty years, is beginning to be enforced now, and within the last few days several persons who have the indisputable right to reside in the capital have been expelled. This measure is only one of those by which the Administration endeavors to limit still more the possibility for Jews to come or to stay here. Involuntarily a question rises: Has not the Administration more urgent cares, more vital tasks, at present?
>
> "I stand perplexed before these contradictions of life and ask myself: Who wants all this? In whose interest and for the sake of what justice is such a burden placed on the back of the population at such a terrible time? Is it possible that nobody ponders over the thought, what a tragedy is created in the soul of every Jew by the conditions under which he must live at this grave moment? Is it possible that nobody has thought that this tragedy can not help preventing us from concentrating all our moral strength on the one thing on which it must now be concentrated?"

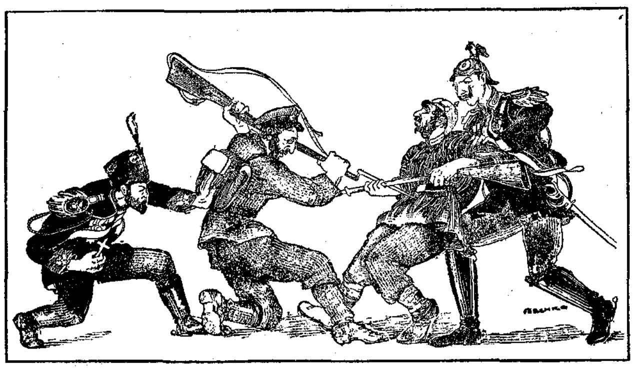
The *Ryetch* (Petrograd), commenting upon this letter, says:

> "The Jews not only make great sacrifices, but also show wonders of bravery on the battle-fields, and many of them have been rewarded with the military decoration. Such conduct, of course, is of no special merit; it is a sacred duty to the fatherland, and the Jews could not act otherwise. . . . But, altho the Jews have done their duty to their fatherland with the greatest zeal and the utmost exertion of their powers, the attitude toward them has not changed in the least."

Touching upon the disabilities enumerated by the writer of the letter, the *Ryetch* continues:

> "The variety of such facts can, to our regret, be multiplied indefinitely. It is still more sad that this variety includes also those who have shed their blood for the fatherland. One wounded on the battle-field does not acquire new rights either and has no right to live 'without the Pale.' Having recovered from his wounds, he, too, like that woman, may remain without shelter. For the law makes no provision for the wounded, and knows no exceptions. . . . But in the previous war the attitude was entirely different, altho that war developed unfavorably to us. It might therefore seem that the concessions to the Jews are caused by the desire to influence them, and such a supposition is injurious to the prestige of the Government. Now, when our gallant troops gain such brilliant victories, when all are enthused with the deepest faith in our triumph, now, it is obvious, any concessions can not be understood otherwise than as an act of generous justice, as a new proof that the call to forget the internal strife is being realized, as the reawakening of confidence in our power, in the internal strength of the Empire."

Speaking about the rumors regarding the granting of various rights to the Jews, which are circulated abroad, the *Ryetch* remarks that, "unfortunately, these rumors, to use the common expression, do not conform to reality." Prince Paul Dolgorukoff, writing in the *Russkiya Vyedomosti* (Moscow), has this to say about the condition of the Jews in his country:



THEY FIGHT FOR "THEIR" FATHERLAND.
—Foshko in *The Day* (Jewish, New York).

> "The moment has come to put the question regarding the status of the Jewish race. The inconsistency between the

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A NURSERY ADJOINING A BILLY SUNDAY MEETING,

Where children are cared for while their mothers participate in the meetings.

obligations which the Jews owe to the Government and their deprivation of rights in the country has always existed; but in this war it has become so keen that it is impossible to keep silent about it. Hundreds of thousands of Jews are shedding their blood for the grandeur of Russia, and in the meantime they are deprived of the rights of which no Russian subject can be deprived otherwise than by a court, as a punishment for a crime. This position of a six-million population makes itself felt in all manifestations of our life.

"The so-called 'Pale of Settlement'—Poland and the southwestern region—has been the first arena of the military operations. The well-to-do people, merchants and manufacturers, have been ruined; the poor, laboring class has been deprived of bread. The invading enemy compelled both the former and the latter to flee. But whither is one to flee? Nearest and easiest of all, to the other cities of the Pale. But the war has worked havoc there, too. The bread-winners have been taken to the war, trade and commerce reduced. The safety-valve which usually alleviates the condition of the poor there, emigration, is now closed. And into the midst of these wretched and oftentimes starving people come from one side refugees from the frontier districts, and from the other those expelled from Germany and Austria. . . . What these new elements bring can be understood without further words. . . . . .

"Russia is great, and great is the soul of the Russian people. There is enough place and bread in Russia for all her sons. Many have relatives and friends who would gladly give the refugees shelter at this stormy time; for many there might even be found some work. But, in accordance with the rules in force, the authorities must see that no one who has not the 'right of residence' settle without the Pale.

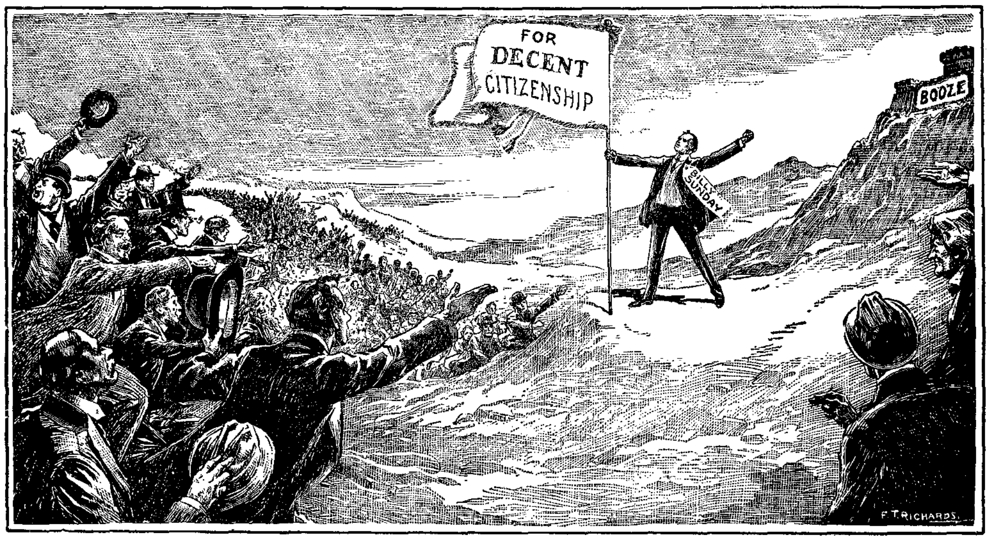
"Still more violent does the clash between life and the rules appear when it immediately concerns the participants of the war. Many thousands of wounded Jews are now scattered all over Russia, including cities outside the Pale. Their relatives can not be with them or even come to them for a short time. And if a Jew soldier dies, his relatives are deprived of the possibility of paying him their last tribute, or must violate the law and reside 'secretly,' without being registered."

Prince Dolgorukoff then asks pointedly:

"Is all this necessary to great Russia, who has been summoned to liberate nations and races from foreign oppression? The complete repeal of all these restrictive rules must go through the legislative institutions. But their relaxation during the time of war, at any rate, would be possible right now."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SUNDAY'S "VULGARITIES"

THOSE SHOCKED by "the studied vigor of Mr. Sunday's exhortations, rebukes, and epithets" are asked, by a sympathetic secular observer in the city where the evangelist is now campaigning, to look again at their Bibles. And the editor of the Philadelphia *North American* thinks they will find that the Founder of Christianity, who "spake as never man spake," talked to the common people in their own rough phraseology, offended the "unco guid" by his plainness of speech, and was finally condemned to death as a "blasphemer." Now this editor does not deny that such "Billy Sunday-grams" as were quoted in last week's LITERARY DIGEST may well offend the susceptibilities of the devout. The most frequent complaints, it is noted, are these: that Billy Sunday's "language is too coarse for sacred themes; that religion is lowered, if not defiled, by the use of common illustrations and the slang of the streets; that it is irreverent to paraphrase the Bible stories and denounce social sins in terms of every-day life. His diction is extravagant; he exaggerates; he excites the interest and the emotions of his hearers by images that are vivid but vulgar." But the *North American's* editorial writer



RALLYING TO THE COLORS.

A startling half-page cartoon for a secular newspaper.

—F. T. Richards in the Philadelphia *North American*.

believes that "the objections come from those who read rather than those who hear." So critics are asked to "go to hear him, instead of estimating his work by detached sentences in print." But, after all, what this writer wishes to know is whether religion must be always discust in an artificial and precise ecclesiastical verbiage, or whether it is "to be treated as a force of common experience that may properly be exprest in terms the multitude will understand and to which they will readily respond?" And this leads to another query: Has Mr. Sunday really introduced a novelty? "What evidence have we that the phraseology which we consider Scriptural was not in the first instance based upon the language of the mob?"

"The record as we have it has come down to us revised and refined by many hands; yet even now the student must observe that it is filled with utterances that must have been considered as bold, as vigorous, and as 'offensive' in their day as those of the modern evangelist are now.

"Christ himself did not speak the precise language of the religionists, except when he was disputing with them upon technicalities of doctrine. He spoke to the people in their own tongue; he drew his illustrations from the common life about him; his parables and sermons undoubtedly contained expressions derived from the alleys of Jerusalem, from the ordinary speech of the rough fishermen and workmen whom he usually addrest.

"One of the chief accusations against him was that he violated the formalities of ecclesiasticism. He bitterly offended those who were the most devout. The common people heard him gladly, but the most faithful adherents of the religion of the day condemned him to death as a blasphemer."

Now, obviously, "Billy Sunday is not Christ." But, continues the Philadelphia writer, "upon the plain issue of strong assertion, of powerful figures of speech, of scorching denunciation, and blistering epithets, let the Great Teacher's words, as reported to us, answer." For instance:

"He repeatedly denounced the faithful religious observers of his day as 'hypocrites,' as 'ravening wolves,' as 'blind leaders of the blind,' as 'an evil and adulterous generation.' His teaching is revered for its gentleness, yet when a disciple begged time to go and bury his father the retort was, 'Follow me; and let the dead bury their dead.' It was he who said:

Whosoever shall say, Thou fool, shall be in danger of hell fire.

It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God.

The publicans and the harlots go into the kingdom of God before you.

Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your fathers ye will do.

Woe unto you, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretense make long prayer; therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation.

Woe unto you, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte; and when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves.

Ye blind guides! which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

Woe unto you, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness. Even so ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity.

Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?

"And the evangelists and revivalists who carried his gospel to the heathen world of that day—how did they comport themselves? Read Peter's characterization of apostates, in which he used a figure of speech concerning a dog and a sow that might startle Sunday himself; read Paul's list of those Corinthians who should not inherit the kingdom, and the catalogs of sinners he made for the Romans and for the Galatians, and for the instruction of his young friend Timothy.

"If Mr. Sunday were to say, 'It would be a waste of good material to preach the gospel to a lot of hogs,' many of us would be shocked. But in the Sermon on the Mount, the most beautiful passage in literature, we read, 'Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine,' and we consider the figure poetical.

"Billy Sunday reviles the faithless Christian as a 'four-flusher,' and we shrink from the 'vulgarity'; but the gentlest of Men blazed into wrath against those who he said had made his temple 'a den of thieves,' and he scourged them from it with whips.

"Frankly, our mind is open on the whole subject. If it appears finally that Mr. Sunday does bring religion into disrepute, if his remarkable actions and words have no other result than to draw throngs of curious seekers after amusement, then he is assuredly a failure and a menace to Christianity."

PULPIT "SMOKE"

"CONSUME your own smoke!" is the admonition of the Rev. Hugh Black to the ministers who are inclined to discuss the higher criticism in the pulpit. Such subjects belong in the smoky realm of "processes," and only "results," he thinks, should be offered to a congregation. "Critical hypotheses and all sorts of scholastic and academic controversies" have no place in the pulpit, he declares in *Everybody's Magazine* (February). The preacher's business, he sees, is to expound truth and to apply it to life. "By putting the stress on the right thing, they shape their hearers' minds even in the matter of criticism. They learn the real things of religion. Critical processes should affect the thinking and the presentation of a subject, but should not be the material of preaching." We read further:

"Questions of authenticity and discussions of dates and documents and authorship are useful and interesting and necessary; but religion as spiritual experience with a history of the past and with a living present does not depend on these discussions. If we live as religious men, we do not live by these things. The living realities of the Bible are not affected by scholarly researches or even doubts and denials. Life does not stop while biologists inquire into the unsolved problems of their science. . . . . . .

"In any case, it is worth while insisting that you do not account for the Christian life by any sort of literary criticism. The life remains a fact of history and experience, to be explained if you can, but not to be explained away. Literature did not create it, and no dealing with the literature for or against can destroy it. The institutions that life creates can be criticized and analyzed, but the life itself can not be explained by any kind of analysis. The literature of the Bible is the genuine expression of the religious life of the Bible. The literature does not even verify the life any more than it generates the life: the life verifies the literature."

It is a question of life, this question of religion, and Dr. Black will not admit that criticism can touch life. Instead, he says, "it deals with the fringe, the methods, and the outward manifestations of life." Going on:

"There is room for criticism, for thought, for reason, in the unfathomable depths of divine truth, but these do not generate the truth. It is intuitive. The child, the ignorant, the unlearned, may see it. It is to be seen, not argued about. Men spoke before the laws of grammar were propounded. Men reasoned before Aristotle built up logic. Men sang before the theory of music was dreamed of. Men ate before the chemistry of edibles was studied. Men believed before theology was built up into a system to formulate their faith. The explanation may be difficult, but the thing itself is simple. The science of it may be imperfect and hard, but the thing itself is intuitive—a flash, a gleam, an inspiration, an act.

"We have to beware of the paralyzing effect of criticism on religion, and this is to be done by realizing the limitations of all criticism. We can see this paralysis in literature and art when criticism is allowed too large a place. A poet may be so finical about the right words, so afraid to venture anything, so concerned about perfecting his poetic apparatus, that he can produce nothing, or when he does it may be refined away to mere elegances of speech without virility, without thought, without any special meaning. The vision, the intuition, the poetic impulse, are often weakened by a too great regard for the formal standards in vogue. In all art, such as the interpretation of beauty in painting, or the interpretation of thought by writing in literature or by speech in oratory, the first and chief factor is intuition. It is not all attained by analysis, by criticism, by resolving the thing into its component parts. It is creative, constructive, a great emotion which opens the eyes to the beauty or the truth.

"Criticism is not incompatible with it; nay, is necessary for it at its highest; but if it is dominated by too great regard for rule and convention, it loses all distinction and takes its place among the great crowd of mediocrity."

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, Bart., O.M. George the Third and Charles Fox. The Concluding Part of the "American Revolution." Two volumes. Vol. II. Crown 8vo, pp. xii–433. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25.

This volume completes and crowns one of the most notable historical works of this generation. The author, Sir George Otto Trevelyan, is a nephew of Lord Macaulay, and is best known in the world of literature by his brilliant biography of the famous historian. This second and final volume of "George the Third and Charles Fox" brings to a close the author's *magnum opus*, "The History of the American Revolution," and may be regarded as the sixth volume of that work. The author was long a distinguished figure in the House of Commons, and thus stands in the class of Bryce and Morley. The book was already in print before the outbreak of war. There is nothing, however, which the author desires to correct or alter. He observes in his postscript, with an eye no doubt on the bombardment of Reims and Louvain, that the war concluded by British and Americans four generations ago may be recalled by their descendants with legitimate pride, as forming "a memorable example of how it behooves gallant and humane men to comport themselves under the stress of arms."

The task which has just been completed has taken over thirty years for its accomplishment. Begun in 1880, its course was at times interrupted by the political occupations of the author. As the volumes appeared in succession they made a stir in English literary circles, and when the author once made a pause in his work under the stress of parliamentary ambitions public opinion almost forced him to resume his literary labors. He tells in one of his prefaces how Justin McCarthy, once meeting him in the lobby of the House of Commons, remarked that there ought to be issued a decree of Court compelling Sir George Trevelyan to finish his History of George the Third and Charles Fox.

The final volume takes up the story of the American Revolution at the period of the Saratoga campaign, an epoch of poignant interest not merely in American, but in European, history. Lord Chatham then "had the sword of England in his charge"; and, in truth, no less a man was needed at the head of State, for never before in her history had the security of Britain been so threatened. France was openly at war with her, and Frederick the Great, at the height of his power and laying securely the foundations of modern Germany, was secretly plotting and hoping for her downfall. England's difficulty was America's opportunity, and the clouds and darkness which had settled down upon the cause of the patriots were about to be replaced by the dawn of definite success. It was when the war, centering round the epic figure of Nathanael Greene, began to unfold itself in the Carolinas, that Washington first discerned the presage of success. Never before, as far as we are able to judge, has this fateful phase of the American Revolution been so ably and brilliantly described by a historian. To the rude, humble soldier who upheld the cause of the patriots in the South against overwhelming odds, the author awards the meed of enthusiastic praise. Greene was an antique hero in American homespun, whose career, dogged at every step by a kind of luckless fate, was the veritable triumph of failure. He was Washington's lieutenant, the strong arm of the patriots' cause in the South, and stood next to Lafayette in the General's affection. He seems to have been endowed with those rare and pristine traits that stamp the character of Washington. His more than Roman virtue stands out unique even in that historic epoch.

The author of this fine interpretation of our epic period is not merely a brilliant annalist whose pen is charmed against dulness and prolixity, those haunters of the printed page; he has, in addition, the rarer trait, philosophic insight, which sees behind the pageantry of history the hidden causes and motives which determine the course of national destinies. A writer of this type concerns himself with the salient alone, and knows how to bring into striking synthesis world-facts widely divergent as to space and time, thus exhibiting the subtle interrelation of great events wherein the reader perceives the unity of history. It is by these two marked traits, historic imagination and interestingness, that the author indicates his kinship with Macaulay.

It is in his analysis of the Revolution in its world-significance that the author excels his predecessors in this field of history. Especially interesting and poignantly suggestive as to American sympathies in the present great war are the pages which recall to our minds the story of France's decisive intervention in our behalf in the darkest hour of our history. No American can read this fine account of the splendid generosity of the French a hundred and thirty years ago without being thrilled with admiration and moved with gratitude. Lest we forget, the author reminds us, with the addition of much new detail, how France took to her great heart the infant Republic then in dire straits and poured out blood and treasure as if the cause were her own. In addition to her gift of troops and a navy, the French Government made a donation of six million francs. Rochambeau gave twenty thousand francs out of his private fortune. The French authorities fitted out the American soldiers with shoes and clothes and food, in all of which necessities they were sadly lacking.

Beresford, Admiral Lord Charles, The Memoirs of. Two volumes. 8vo, pp. 567. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $7.50 net.

This work is interesting from several points of view. We have presented a fairly vivid portrait of the character and activities of a British admiral, and an admiral all over the world is a specialist of a distinct kind: as Lord Beresford says, "an admiral is born, and yet has to be made," and this distinguished seaman evidently considers that the best school for such a making is the British naval service. We have also an interesting account of that transition period in naval history when the wooden ship became first an iron-plated vessel propelled by steam and a steel ship of the dreadnought or superdreadnought type. We have also Lord Beresford's account of his share in the historic campaigns in North Africa and China. The operations before Alexandria, where Beresford commanded H. M. S. *Condor*, and the part he took in organizing the Chinese Navy, are related in a simple and manly style. The most important service rendered to the naval development of his country was the speech he made on the 13th of December, 1888, advocating in Parliament a twenty-one million grant toward the increase of the Navy—a scheme which a few months afterward was accepted by the First Lord of the Admiralty. This scheme was explained at length by the versatile Admiral's articles in a leading monthly review, and a letter written to the London press. Lord Charles William De La Poer Beresford was the second of five brothers, sons of Sir John De La Poer Beresford, fourth Marquis of Waterford. The five brothers were keen sportsmen, hard riders and adventurers, altho talented in affairs, and winning friendship and affection wherever they went. They were indeed a fighting race, and their names were familiar in the naval list as well as in the Army from the time of Sir John Moore to the battle of Waterloo.

Burr, George Lincoln, LL.D., Litt.D. [Editor]. Narratives of the Witchcraft Cases, 1648-1706. With three facsimiles. 8vo, pp. xviii–467. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

This volume, in the series presenting "Original Narratives of Early American History," under the general editorship of J. Franklin Jameson, Ph.D., LL.D., prints or reprints original documents which cover a period of remarkable episodes in religious history and record the astounding credulity and the incredible superstition of such religious leaders as the Mathers, Increase and Cotton, of such statesmen as Governor Phips, and of others less highly placed. The reason for the reprinting of some of the documents is their general inaccessibility, the early copies being few, scattered in libraries or private collections, and therefore hard to get at. One document, and that by no means the least interesting, is now published for the first time, tho the manuscript has been used and cited in various works dealing with the subject. This is Cotton Mather's noted "Brand Plucked Out of the Burning." Among the reprints are part of Increase Mather's "Remarkable Providences," which recounts various alleged marvels in New England, assigned by the writer to the agency of demons or the devil himself; several of Cotton Mather's, among them his "Memorable Providences," telling of the Goodwin children and the trial and execution of Goody Glover for witchcraft—and "Wonders of the Invisible World"; Governor Phips's "Letters to the Home Government," showing his acceptance of the theory of witchcraft, and also his partial conversion and subsequent movements, which ended the trials of alleged witches and allayed the passions of the people.

Home Cooking Fails on Beans

It fails because home ovens can't make beans digestible. Steam ovens are essential. Beans must be baked in small lots, in high heat and for hours.

It fails because it crisps the top beans, mushes the middle beans, but leaves most of them less than half baked.

It fails because beans should be mellow and whole, and home-baked beans are not.

It fails because the sauce should be baked with the beans, to give zest to every atom.

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Also Baked Without the Sauce

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Van Camp's will displace all old-style baked beans when you give them a chance to show. You will find that men prefer them. Thousands of hotels and lunch rooms serve them because they please the men.

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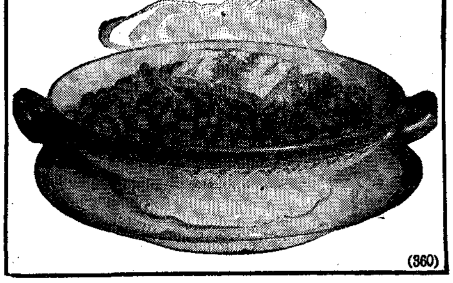
Order it and try it. Compare it with the kinds you know. If it excels them all, stock your pantry with it. Have on hand some dainty meals ready for instant serving.

Find out this matchless dish.

If you do not find Van Camp's the best beans you ever ate, your grocer will refund your money.



(360)

A significant lesson is taught by this very worthy reprint of documents (which are important alike for the history of culture and of religion)—that the correct interpretation of the Bible calls for a profound knowledge of the history of culture.

Riverside Popular Biography Great American Authors. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1914. 75 cents each, net.

This series is a reprint of the American Men of Letters Series, a standard set of brief literary biographies. The present volumes are bound simply and attractively, while within the familiar Riverside pages greet the reader's eye pleasantly. With the volumes of so handy a size and priced so moderately, they deserve a large sale. No description of the contents of the books, or of the fitness of the writers for their tasks, is needed when it is pointed out that the ten volumes now issued are: "Nathaniel Hawthorne," by George E. Woodberry; "Henry D. Thoreau," by Frank B. Sanborn; "Walt Whitman," by Bliss Perry; "Edgar Allan Poe," by George E. Woodberry; "Henry Wadsworth Longfellow," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson; "Washington Irving," by Charles Dudley Warner; "Ralph Waldo Emerson," by Oliver Wendell Holmes; "John Greenleaf Whittier," by George R. Carpenter; "James Russell Lowell," by Ferris Greenslet; "William Cullen Bryant," by John Bigelow.

Sloane, William M. The Balkans. A Laboratory of History. Cloth, 322 pp. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.50 net.

Be there wars or rumors of wars, there is sure to be a sudden and hasty scramble on the part of peaceful publishers to supply the supposedly eager mind of the public with literature of a comparatively ephemeral character telling all about it. The Balkan War was particularly good material for this purpose, since so many points of view were possible. Professor Sloane, who is an expert in the political history of Europe and has made special studies of the Balkan States, has dignifiedly held himself in reserve until the time came for a standard treatment to appear. His book is not an exhaustive history of the war. It is a lucid review of Balkan affairs in recent years in convenient compass and in such good proportion that for some time to come it should serve as a handy and authoritative guide.

Wyeth, John Allan. With Saber and Scalpel. 8vo, pp. 535. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3 net.

Dr. Wyeth's autobiography is that of a soldier and surgeon of distinction. He was born in the solitudes of remote Alabama in 1845. At that time uncivilized Indians still lurked in the forests of his native State. Altho at present he occupies the position of one of the foremost American surgeons, he began life as a farmer and a woodsman. During the War of Secession, he fought in the Confederate ranks. After the war he applied himself to the study of medicine and was twice chosen President of the New York Academy of Medicine and founded the now famous New York Polyclinic. Most interesting are Dr. Wyeth's descriptions and anecdotes of Southern society and plantation life before the Civil War. This portion of his work entitles him to be styled a contributor of valuable data in the history of this country. The literary graces of this charming volume are emphasized by the original verses and graceful translations with which the Doctor closes his autobiography.

Havell, H. L. Republican Rome. 8vo, pp. 564. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50 net.

The learned author of this book summarizes the history of Rome from the foundation of the city to the death of Julius Cæsar. The especial features of a work, which necessarily goes over the same ground as many brilliant scholars have traversed in their compilations, are the wealth of archeological details which the author has lavished on his pages. The work on the whole presents an excellent epitome of Roman history for the period which it embraces. Not the least valuable part of a work which covers, in the course of an animated and vigorous narrative, the conquests, manners, and institutions of Republican Rome, are the illustrations, including a photogravure frontispiece after the bust of Caius Julius Cæsar in the British Museum. The other illustrations include sixty-four full-page plates in brilliant half-tone. The book is completed by a number of maps and plans and a full index.

DR. VEDDER'S LATEST BOOK

Vedder, Henry C. The Gospel of Jesus and the Problems of Democracy. 12mo, pp. 410. New York: Macmillan Company. 1914. $1.50 net.

It is a far cry from the time of the prophet Amos—

> "Let justice roll down like waters,
> And righteousness like an unfailing stream"—

to the present day. But the message of that time, over twenty-seven centuries ago, and the message of to-day are precisely the same. The difference between the two periods is largely one of conditions. Democracy, as we know, seeks freedom from industrial oppression; it seeks justice and not benevolence, and in so far as this is accomplished we have an exemplification of the will of God.

Advanced but sound thinking is noted in such words as "men used to be converted to God alone and think it quite sufficient; now they must be converted to God and their fellows, or we can no longer recognize them as converted." "He who can not see in other men his brothers has no warrant from Jesus to call God his Father." On the other hand, there are severe, and what many would regard as unwarranted, strictures regarding the Church and her ministers (33 ff., 326 ff.). In Chapter II there are some sledge-hammer statements that would be difficult to substantiate; for example, on page 50.

The present defective social order needs the recovery of two things that are fundamental, says the author. First, that the soil "is the common property of the race," and secondly, the right and the duty of all to labor with the golden-rule share of the product. Further, if we would apply the ethics of Jesus it needs the recovery of a new heart and mind in order to deal effectively with our social problems; that instead of the kingdom of profit being the main thing, the kingdom of God should rule. For those who are seeking light on "the problem of poverty" we would commend the chapter under this particular head. The position of the author may be gathered from this quotation: "Until all things that men need in common and use in common shall be owned in common; until all men work at some productive labor and enjoy the fruits of their labor, we shall have poverty and crime and vice and disease."

The language of the author is often caustic and his methods radical, but he has the courage of his convictions. Perhaps the chief fault of the book is that it does not take sufficient account of what has been achieved in the interests of democracy during the last century.

A NOTABLE "SYSTEM OF SURGERY"

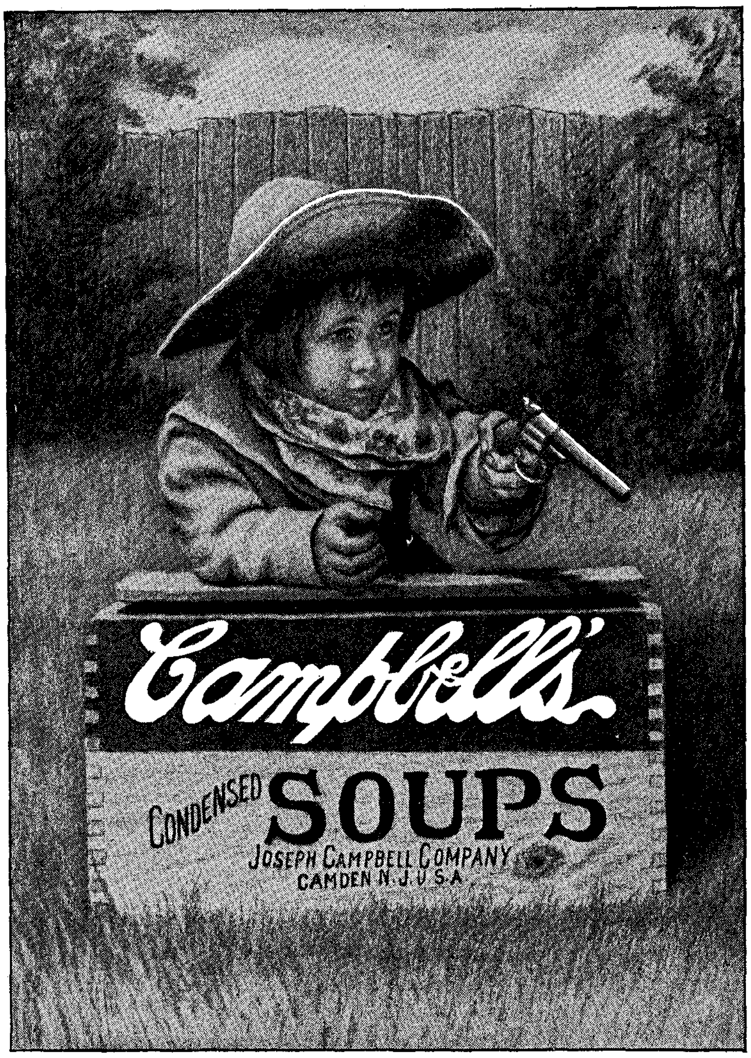
Choyce, C. C. [Editor], Dean of the London School of Clinical Medicine, and Beattie, J. Martin [Pathological Editor], of the University of Liverpool. A System of Surgery. In 3 volumes. 8vo. Profusely illustrated. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $7.50 per volume.

In this work the first volume is devoted chiefly to consideration of surgical pathology, the second and third volumes to descriptions of the surgical diseases of various organs and regions, written by men of more or less authority. In Volume I, consisting of 925 pages and 330 illustrations, 16 of which are in colors, G. Dreyer takes up the subject of surgical pathology; J. W. H. Eyre, the therapeutic applications of surgical bacteriology, such as serotherapy and vaccinotherapy; J. M. Beattie, the pathology of inflammation and repair of tissues; Maynard Smith, the clinical course and treatment of inflammation; G. L. Cheatle, suppuration; A. R. Nitch discusses gangrene very ably, and Choyce, the general editor, takes up the subject of wounds and their treatment, including surgical technique. A splendid chapter on tumors is written by R. Johnson.

Volume II, consisting of 1,084 pages and 490 illustrations, deals more particularly with surgery. The chapter on the breast is contributed by Handley, who has added so much to our knowledge of tumors of the breast. Other contributors are Watson, writing on the spleen; Nitch, on malformations of the face, lips, and palate; Clayton-Greene, on the tongue; Rigby, on the esophagus; Sherren, on the stomach and duodenum; Miles, on the intestines; Sargent, on the appendix and peritoneum. McGavim's article on hernia is made to discuss all the operative procedures employed for the radical treatment of hernia. He describes preferred operations only.

The final volume includes chapters on the Cardio-Vascular, Lymphatic, Respiratory, Nervous, and Muscular Systems; the Ear, Nose, and Throat, as well as on Bones, Joints, and Deformities, with an index to the volumes and another to the work as a whole. Where all the articles are of a high grade of excellence, it is difficult to select any one for special commendation. Attention may be called to those on the Nerves, the Central Nervous System, and on Bones and Joints.

The object of the "System" is to furnish a work for the practitioner of surgery who desires to keep abreast of the most modern teachings, and one representative of the theoretical and practical surgery of Great Britain. This object has, the writer believes, been achieved and in a uniformly successful manner. The combination of a surgeon and pathologist as editors, while a novel one, causes more stress to be laid on pathology, together with symptomatology and diagnosis, a most commendable change. Technique is treated of more broadly—for the minutiæ one must seek special works on operative surgery. Too much praise can not be awarded the mechanical make-up of the work—the clear print and the profuse illustrations. The latter are practically all original, and embrace 867 text illustrations, and no fewer than 138 plates, 44 of which are colored. Each chapter has appended to it a list of the more important publications on the subject, a practise which deserves to be more generally adopted.



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This is a time for both liberality and thanksgiving. The American people should go down on their knees every day, in humble gratitude that they are spared the awful afflictions of war, and in supplication for continuance of that divine mercy which keeps in peace our beloved country, and cares for our homes, and feeds our hungry, and still makes possible munificent gifts to a smitten people across the sea. Out of this attitude of thankfulness we ask DIGEST readers to make their closing remittances to our BELGIUM FLOUR FUND as freely and as quickly as they can.

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SAID DR. P. H. WILLIAMS, of New York, on returning from Belgium to London, where he went to direct operations of the American Commission for Relief: "The impressions I take away from Liége are of wonder that a people can suffer so much in silence, and of admiration for the bravery which enables them to do it. The people of Belgium never complain, but they never laugh. Their stoicism—for that is the only word which describes their attitude—would mislead even trained observers into believing that everything was going on as usual."

One little girl, of whom Dr. Williams told, received a warm petticoat in the distribution of clothing, and wrote to the American child who sent it: "Our dear *curé* is dead. Our Burgomaster, who was a doctor and gave all his time to the poor, has been shot. My father was shot, and I am now living with nuns, eating bread sent from America."

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CURRENT POETRY

A POPULAR conception of the poet pictures him as a careful appraiser of the literary value of his every emotion. To him, it is said, a love-affair is merely a source of sonnets; the death of his mother is a lyrical stimulation.

But the truth of the matter is that no poet can express in words strong emotions at the moment when he feels them most strongly. The emotion must be "remembered in tranquillity." This is the reason for the incoherence of most of the war-poems published in English and Continental journals—the poets are attempting a task belonging to a coming generation.

A thought similar to this is contained in Mr. Rhuddlau's well-wrought stanzas, which we take from the Chicago *Sunday Herald*. But his first lines are not in accordance with the evidence; the poets are attempting to sing far too many songs of war and sorrow.

PATIENCE!

By John Rhuddlau

Chide not the poet that he sings
To-day no song of war and sorrow;
Not yet are fathomed those deep springs
That somehow he shall sound to-morrow;
Not when he wills are granted wings
Whereby he soars above disaster;
Not yet are strung the thousand strings
Of wo he must attune and master.

When time has fashioned peace again,
When bloody fields no more are gory,
When Death his list of murdered men
Foots up announcing shame and glory,
Some bard shall come—some minstrel then
Shall take his harp and tell the story;
But now his hand is chill, as when
With deadly frost the world is hoary.

Patience! This trampled earth shall flower!
Again to men shall come their laughter,
For never was a darker hour
But greater light prevailed thereafter;
These thunderous fields of clashing power
Again the host of love shall capture,
And on some higher plane, with dower
More vast, the soul awake to rapture.

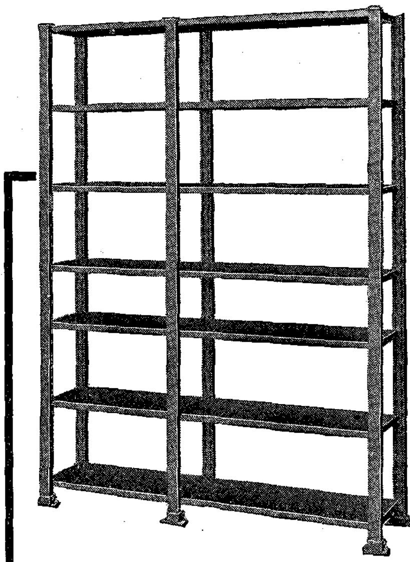
Till then unto the funeral pyre
All greed, all hate, all fear surrender;
Like Galahad, with pure desire,
Await the dawn of mystic splendor;
Till then await the minstrel's lyre,
For then, as by the Muse anointed,
His hand shall sweep the strings with fire,
His voice ring forth the song appointed.

An idea not dissimilar to this is effectively exprest in the following poem, which we take from Miss Angela Morgan's interesting volume, "The Hour Has Struck, A War Poem, and Other Poems" (Eugene C. Lewis, New York). "Kinship" has a passionate vigor seen only in poems that are sincere expressions. The strong, ringing melody of the lines fits admirably their lofty theme.

KINSHIP

By Angela Morgan

I am aware,
As I go commonly sweeping the stair,
Doing my part of the every-day care—
Human and simple my lot and share—
I am aware of a marvelous thing:
Voices that murmur and ethers that ring
In the far stellar spaces where cherubim sing.
I am aware of the passion that pours
Down the channels of fire through Infinity's doors;
Forces terrific, with melody shod,
Music that mates with the pulses of God.
I am aware of the glory that runs
From the core of myself to the core of the suns,
Bound to the stars by invisible chains,



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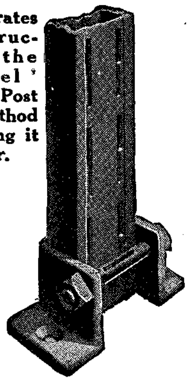

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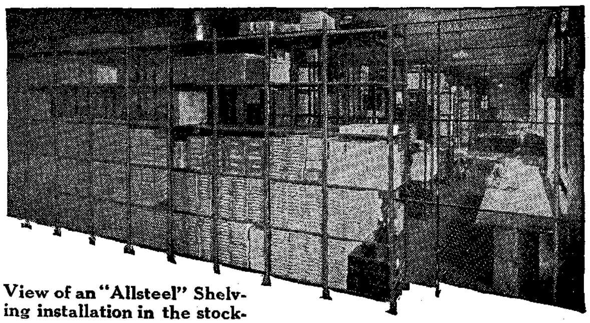

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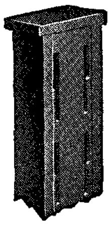

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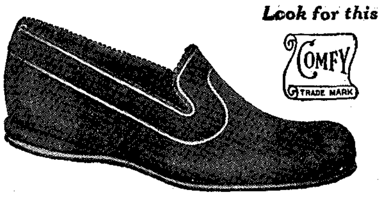

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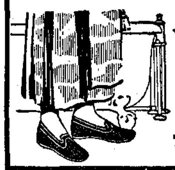

Write for booklet No. 67-A, "Comfort Plus."

DANIEL GREEN FELT
SHOE COMPANY
75 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

Blaze of eternity now in my veins,
Seeing the rush of ethereal rains
Here in the midst of the every-day air—
I am aware.

I am aware,
As I sit quietly here in my chair,
Sewing or reading or braiding my hair—
Human and simple my lot and my share—
I am aware of the systems that swing
Through the aisles of creation on heavenly wing,
I am aware of a marvelous thing,
Trail of the comets in furious flight,
Thunders of beauty that shatter the night,
Terrible triumph of pageants that march
To the trumpets of time through Eternity's arch.
I am aware of the splendor that ties
All the things of the earth with the things of the skies,
Here in my body the heavenly heat,
Here in my flesh the melodious beat
Of the planets that circle Divinity's feet.
As I silently sit here in my chair,
I am aware.

William Stanley Braithwaite's "Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1914 and Year-Book of American Poetry" (published by the author, Cambridge, Mass.) is unique among collections of poetry. Mr. Braithwaite's excellent judgment and unwearying industry make this volume, with its lists, tables, and comparative criticisms, indispensable to the student of contemporary song. Most of the poems which Mr. Braithwaite quotes have already appeared in these columns. But of those that have not, two are deserving of especial attention. One (which originally appeared in *Scribner's Magazine*) is a spirited bit of martial music.

THE PIPES OF THE NORTH

By E. Sutton

Do ye hear 'em sternly soundin' through the noises of the street,
O heart from the heather overseas?
Do ye leap up to greet 'em, does your pulse skip a beat?
There's a lad with a plaid and naked knees.
Here where all is strange and foreign to the swing of kilt and sporran,
With his head proud and high and a lightin' in his eye,
He's skirlin' 'em, he's dirlin' 'em, he's blowin' like a storm—
O pipes of the North, O the pibroch pourin' forth,
You're fierce and loud as Winter but ye make the blood run warm!

All the battle-names of story, all the jewel-names of song
Down the spate of the clangor swing and reel,
And the claymores come a-flashin' for a thousand years along
From Can-More to bonnie Charlie and Lochiel.
Tho the high-singin' bugle and the brazen crashin' fugue'll—
With the drum and the fife—wake the trampin' lines to life,
But neighin' 'em, and brayin' 'em, and shatterin' all the air,
O pipes of the North, when the legions thunder forth
There's naught like ye to lift 'em on to death or glory there!

Now he tunes an ancient ditty for the leal Highland lover,
A rill of the mountain clear and pure,
How the bee is in the blossom and the peewit passin' over
And the cloud-shadows chasin' on the moor.
Hark the carol of the chanter rollickin' a skeltin' canter,
And the hum of the drones with their "wind-arisin'" tones!
He's flightin' 'em, he's kitin' 'em, he's flingin' gay and free—
O pipes of the North, when the reel comes tumblin' forth
'Tis the breeze amid the bracken or the wavelets on the sea!

Now hark the wrechin' sob of it, the "wild with all regret,"
O heart from the heather overseas,
For the homeland of your fathers, tho you've never known it yet,
'Tween Tay and the outer Hebrides.
O the rugged misty Highlands, O the grim and lonely islands,
And the solemn fir and pine, and the gray tormented brine—
He's trailin' 'em, he's wailin' 'em, to tear your bosom's core!
O pipes of the North, when the long lament goes forth
No sorrow's left to utter, for the tongue can say no more!

Oh, Breton pipes are clear and strong, and Irish pipes are sweet
And soft upon the heather overseas,
But Scottish ay can take your throat or make ye swing your feet,
O hark the lad a-paddlin' on the keys!
See him footin' straight and proud through the wonder-gawkin' crowd,
With his feathered Glengarry like a gun at the carry;
He's bellin' 'em, he's yellin' 'em, he's skirlin' high to you—
O pipes of the North, O the wild notes rushin' forth,
Ye're sure the wings of Gaelic souls as far as blood is true!

Also in *Scribner's Magazine* appeared originally this delicious satire. It is one of those whimsical pieces of realism which only Edwin Arlington Robinson can write.

THE GIFT OF GOD

By Edwin Arlington Robinson

Blest with a joy that only she
Of all alive shall ever know,
She wears a proud humility
For what it was that willed it so,—
That her degree should be so great
Among the favored of the Lord
That she may scarcely bear the weight
Of her bewildering reward.

As one apart, immune, alone,
Or featured for the shining ones,
And like to none that she has known
Of other women's other sons,—
The firm fruition of her need,
He shines anointed; and he blurs
Her vision, till it seems indeed
A sacrilege to call him hers.

She fears a little for so much
Of what is best, and hardly dares
To think of him as one to touch
With aches, indignities, and cares;
She sees him rather at the goal,
Still shining; and her dream foretells
The proper shining of a soul
Where nothing ordinary dwells.

Perchance a canvass of the town
Would find him far from flags and shouts,
And leave him only the renown
Of many smiles and many doubts;
Perchance the crude and common tongue
Would havoc strangely with his worth;
But she, with innocence unstung,
Would read his name around the earth.

And others, knowing how this youth
Would shine, if love could make him great,
When caught and tortured for the truth
Would only writhe and hesitate;
While she, arranging for his days
What centuries could not fulfil,
Transmutes him with her faith and praise,
And has him shining where she will.

She crowns him with her gratefulness,
And says again that life is good;
And should the gift of God be less
In him than in her motherhood,
His fame, tho vague, will not be small,
As upward through her dream he fares,
Half clouded with a crimson fall
Of roses thrown on marble stairs.

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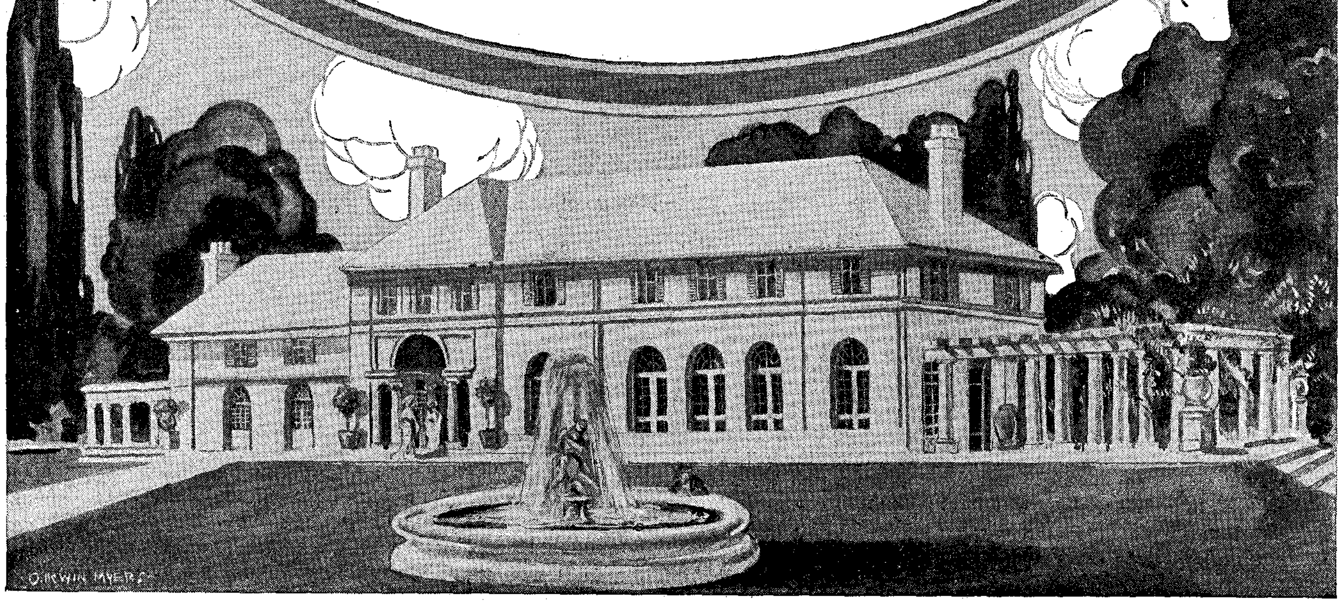

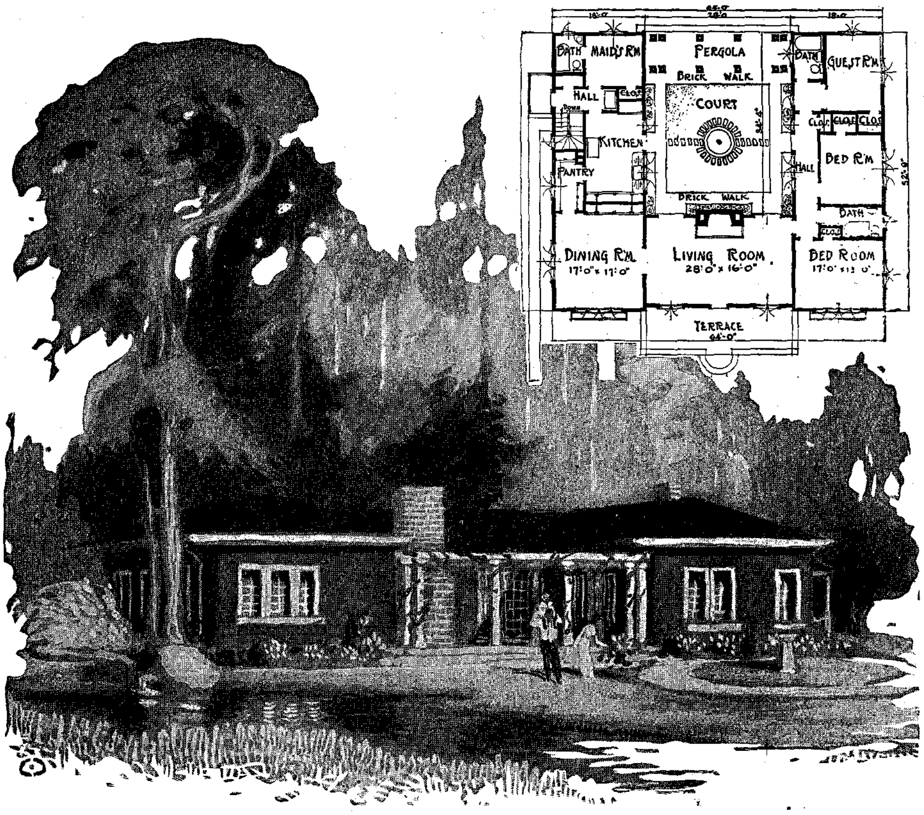

A Masterly Patio Plan

The idealization of bungalow designing must include a patio, or ample open court. You know (or can learn from *Vol. 5* of the famous Cypress Pocket library) that technically a "bungalow" must be all on one floor; a two-story "bungalow" is a "cottage," correctly speaking. Only a true bungalow can avert stair-climbing. Sufficient room often, then, requires more ground area—and the patio solves the problem. Think of waking in a chamber whose *opposite* windows all look upon foliage and fountains.

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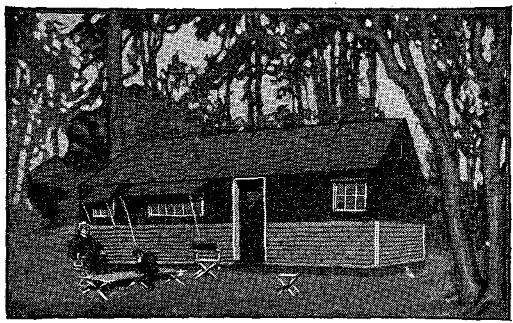

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

SUNDAY IN PHILADELPHIA

THE expressions "a month of Sundays" and "three Sundays in a week" are used to indicate impossibilities of time. Philadelphia is now experiencing ten weeks of Sunday, which many people regarded in advance as an utter impossibility, but which seems to be working out fairly well in actual practise. An account of "Billy" Sunday's reception in Philadelphia, and of his work there, has already been given in this magazine. He is converting the "City of Brotherly Love" in his own way, which has little in common with the methods of the ordinary revivalist. In his own words, "Billy" Sunday doesn't "know anything more about theology than a jack-rabbit does about ping-pong or golf." He has little respect, indeed, for theology, for he says, at another time: "The Pharisees were the biggest devils in Jerusalem—and the biggest theologians," and "All the money I've ever lost in my life I've been skinned out of by church members. Not by Christians. Just church members." Not a theologian, not a "church member," and decidedly no respecter of persons, "Billy" Sunday crams his beliefs and his "common sense" down the throats of his listeners, whether they like it or not. He exhorts, threatens, howls at them, shakes his fist in their faces, calls them every name in the Sinners' Directory, and dares them to confute him or answer back. His rebukes are cutting and stinging: "Look at the cheese-boxes you're stringing around on street-corners and calling churches," he cries in scorn; "if I fought the devil the way you do, I'd get just about as far as you do." He includes in his contemptuous arraignment the sermons of those preachers who endeavor to benefit without offending the members of their flocks. "If I had to cut everything out of my sermons that people don't like," he shouts, "they'd look like a spiked cannon in an abandoned fort with a bird's nest in the end of it."

"Sundayism" had its beginning nearly three decades ago, when, as nearly every one knows, Sunday the ball-player "got religion" and in one leap made the distance from the players' bench to the revivalist's platform, where he has remained ever since. The Philadelphia *North American* tells in some detail the story of Sunday's conversion, as follows:

> Twenty-nine years ago, on a midsummer Sunday afternoon, at South Clark and Van Buren Streets, Chicago, Ill., "Billy" Sunday, the ball-player, sat with a crowd of his fellows at the edge of the sidewalk listening to the coaxing, pleading, persuasive melodies of a "melodeon" in a gospel-wagon close by.
>
> In the wagon was Harry Monroe, part of his audience was the Chicago National League baseball team, of which "Billy"

Sunday had been the fastest and fleetest of foot in "Pop" Anson's memory.

And that same night, in the old Pacific Garden Mission, "Billy" Sunday heard another simple exhortation, for Harry Monroe was a street worker for the mission, and Monroe's pleading in the afternoon had led "Billy" to seek solace for his troubled thoughts with the same kind of gospel cheer.

As he lingered in the aisles, hesitating whether or not he should go in and find a seat where he might hear the preaching, a veteran woman mission-worker, Mrs. Sarah D. Clark, wife of Col. George Clark, the founder of the mission, put her arm affectionately around Sunday's neck and whispered in his ear:

"The Master loves you."

"Billy" Sunday had then, and he has now, the heart of a woman. He went forward like a shot from home plate to first base, and dropt at the altar, professing salvation.

Mrs. Clark had been waiting for a night like that for a long, long time. For in season and out of season she had gone to prisoners in their cells, moving her little stool from cell to cell that she might give a simple message to each man behind the bars. And so hers was a simple exhortation that night in "Billy" Sunday's case—the simplest kind of pleading, in the simplest kind of language, but it went straight home to "Billy" Sunday; for "Billy" had been knocked about since he was a lad of seven years, doing a man's work in the field, sweeping out sixteen rooms in the public school in Nevada, Iowa; a little later, milking several cows, taking care of several Shetland ponies, and—when he had time—driving the hearse for the only furniture-dealer in the town.

"Good-by, boys," "Billy" Sunday said to his baseball team-mates later, "I'm going to Jesus Christ."

And "Billy" has been on the job ever since.

To many minds the difference between enthusiasm and mania is only one of degree. Hence it is that not a few hearers have left Sunday's "tabernacle" with the firm conviction that they have witnessed the ravings of one permanently deranged. Certainly Mr. Sunday is enthusiastic about religion; religion may, indeed, almost be termed an obsession with him, but those who have given some time to inspecting the Sunday revival system and all its ramifications have come away pretty firmly convinced of the shrewdness of the mind that directs a Sunday campaign against the devil—of which the individual whirlwind raised by Sunday upon the rostrum is only a part. Nevertheless, you can not separate the man and the religion. He lives it, eats it, sleeps and dreams it, and "makes religion a topic of polite conversation wherever he goes." Were it otherwise, he would never be able to coin the white-hot phrases and apt expressions that drive home, in slang and homely metaphor but with exquisite precision, the truths which he wants his hearers to grasp. We are told that

When "Billy" Sunday got over to Johnstown, for instance, he told his crowds that

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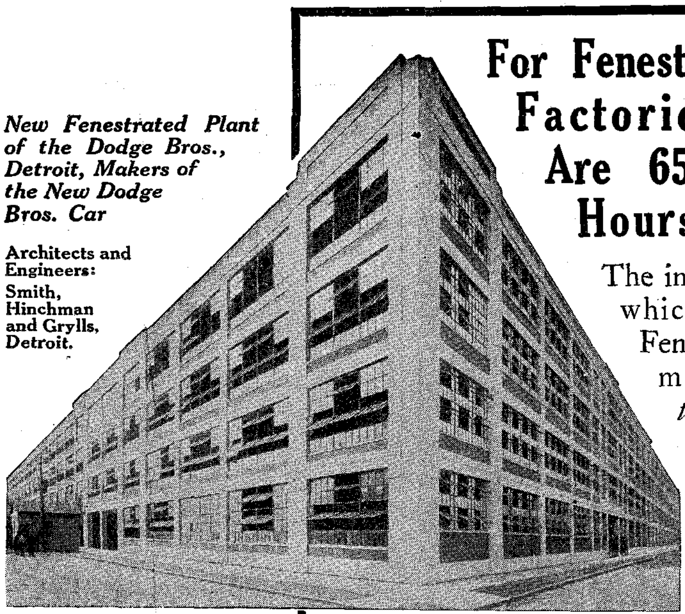

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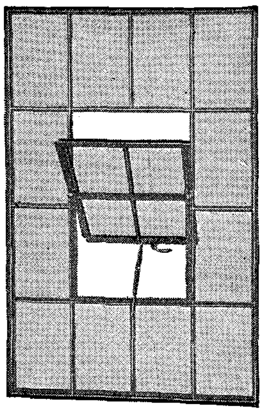

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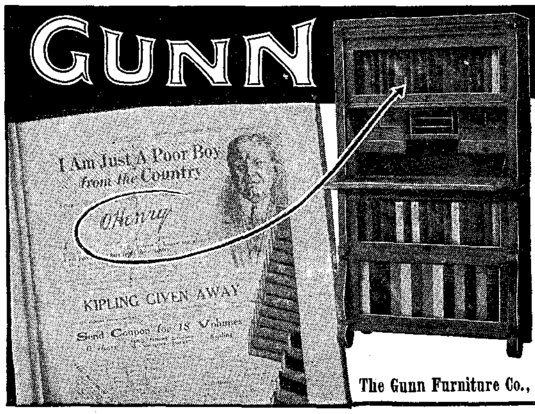
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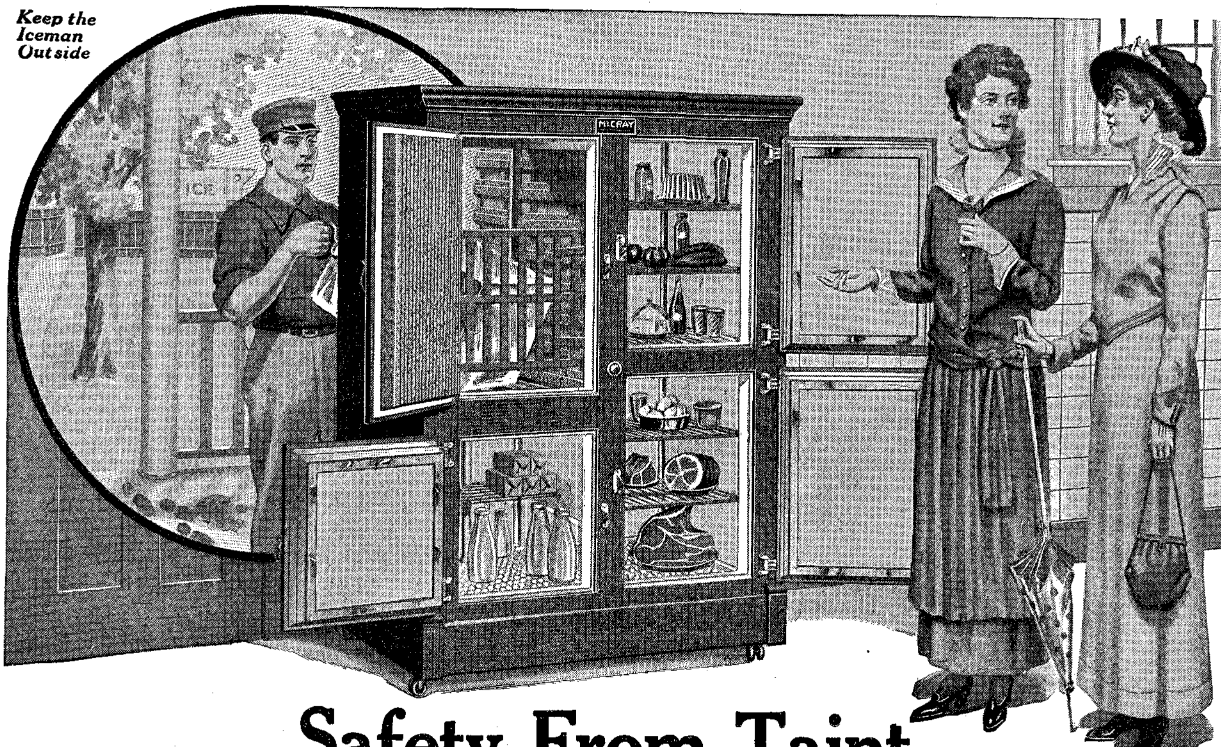

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everything the town had talked about before his coming was "the flood."

"Now," he added, "it will be the flood-tide of salvation."

And so they are talking about "Billy" to this day in the city by the Conemaugh, for it was there that people began to throw their playing-cards in the garbage-can before he had been in the town a week. There it was that families which hitherto had been classed as "conservative" trotted out of the cellar all of their empty beer-bottles and told the brewery-wagon driver not to come back any more. There it was that dancing parties became missionary and Bible classes; there it was that unwholesome amusements were purged; and there it was that a great steel-works, whose record had been an average of one or two men killed every day in the week, did not know what a tragedy looked like for weeks and weeks after "Billy" had left the town; and there it was that the managing director of the Cambria Steel Company gave "Billy" his personal check for $1,000 and told him it was worth all that, and more, to see his men come to work sober. There it was that homes of fashion were thrown open for prayer-meetings, at which the revivalist told the simple story of the potter and his clay; there it was that heads of banks, lumber companies, manufacturing-plants, traction company and department store came to him in an endless stream, even while he slept, ate, or shaved, and asked: "Mr. Sunday, is there anything I can do?"

Whether Sunday's huge audiences are drawn in greater numbers by his religious enthusiasm or through curiosity to witness his eccentric form of platform delivery, it is difficult to say. Where an ordinary orator would pause majestically to await his hearers' lagging thought, Sunday leaps to the top of his pulpit and shakes his fist in their faces. He thinks nothing of a "slide to home" enacted on the tabernacle platform, and has been known to use it to punctuate an epigram. A description of his delivery is given, showing how much Sunday owes to the hard training in quick thinking and quick acting that came with his work on the Chicago Nationals long ago:

> If you ever saw a baseball-player take a long lead off first base, with the motion of the opposing pitcher's arm, you will notice, perhaps, how quickly and adroitly he gets back there by timing his slide to the second, with the pitcher's toss from the "box" to catch him "napping." Well, it's just like that with Mr. Sunday and his platforms; they're all built the same length and width, and the old ball-player of big-league days knows just when he is nearing the edge and when "not to slip off."
>
> Occasionally he may take a sudden side-step and land on a reporter's writing-desk, to right or left of his platform, but as the average newspaper man ordinarily is alert and watchful on the job, this little slip of judgment in measuring or not measuring distance works no harm.
>
> As a rule, Mr. Sunday has gaged his platform stride to the inch, just as he did in the old days on the base-lines; but if you ever see him hold his nose between thumb and forefinger and take a sudden leap into the sawdust and shavings, eight feet below, you will know that this leap was intentional. For he sometimes mimics the fellow who ought to say, "Here goes nothing," and makes the picture realistic by doing that same thing himself. Or, as often as not, he will close his Bible, or book of sermons, as abruptly as when first he appeared on the platform, jam it under his arm, grab his hat and coat, and leave the tabernacle by a private door, leaving his audience to gasp and to wonder what it all was about.

A STUDY OF GERMAN GENERALS

"EATING one's way to the front" is a new term in warfare. An unofficial observer who writes as special correspondent of the New York *Tribune* claims, however, that this term literally describes the progress of any one who is fortunate enough to receive permission to visit the German lines, and who is at the same time "one of those 'amazing Americans' and insists on being shown to an orchestra-seat in the first trench." The army chiefs and chefs vie with each other in cordiality, the chiefs producing their best and the chefs their *wurst*, so to speak,—

> For the German afield is as hospitable as the tented Arab, and, thanks to their wonderful field-telephone service, they "have you." The A. O. K. (*Armee Ober Kommando*) telephones to the *Corps Kommando* that you are on the way, the *Corps Kommando* relays the news to the Division Staff, the Division Staff rings up the regimental commander, who phones battalion or battery chief. . . . And even in the first trench you will be sure to find some sort of a table spread for you in the very shadow of death. Their habit of hospitality is fire-proof.

But there is a great value in these dinners for the correspondent, for there he meets the leaders of the war, many of them together, and in their rare moments of good-humored and unhurried geniality. Thus do you hobnob, he points out, with

> The masters of modern warfare, the men who have done big things, under ideal conditions; for over after-dinner coffee and cigars you can and will—if you are an American—ask the most imprudent questions with the certainty of getting a good-natured and courteous answer.

Of these men the one who makes the most instant appeal to the American is he who is known as the *Lüttich-Sieger*, or Conqueror of Liége, General von Emmich. His description reads not unlike that of one of our own people:

> Short and stockily built and looking every inch a fighter, he gives you the impression of possessing tremendous, almost Rooseveltian, vitality, with a saving sense of humor. Von Emmich is the general with a winning smile. He could have been a successful machine politician if he had emigrated to America instead of remaining in Germany and becoming the most popular general in the German Army among the men, for he has the rare gift of inspiring his followers with a sense of personal loyalty. His troops idolize him. They break out into hearty hurrahs at the slightest provocation when they see him.

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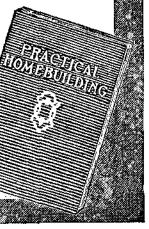

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It is lese-majesty, but none the less true, to say that they think as much of their general as of their Kaiser. They tell you proudly that he rode at their head when the city of Liége was taken by storm, and after seeing him you could never picture Von Emmich bringing up the rear in a motor-car, after the manner that more prudent generals use.

It was at one time reported in this country that General von Emmich, desperate because of the costly delay in the winning of Liége and despondent over the terrible loss of life among his men, committed suicide on the field. This was, it appears, like the traditional account of Mark Twain's death, greatly exaggerated. The good General "stoutly and with great good humor" denies that he ever committed suicide, and is ready to stick to this denial in the face of the most circumstantial printed newspaper reports. Suggested the interviewer:

"But you know, Excellency, that you were reported to have lost something like 120,000 men before Liége."

"That's three times as many as I had," he answered with the "winning smile."

General von Emmich will talk quite freely about anything but himself and military matters, but a few odds and ends were snapt up. It was interesting to learn that he was in Liége only a day and a half, then pushed on ahead in the direction of Namur with the bulk of his corps, leaving only his heavy artillery behind to finish up the remaining forts. He did not even know that *Zeppelins* had taken part in the bombardment of these forts until he heard about it afterward. Later he turned up at Mons and had a hand in beating the British or expediting their strategic retreat, according to the point of view. His subsequent movements and present whereabouts are interesting, but would never pass the German censor.

"Did you feel proud at being selected to lead the way into Belgium, Excellency?" I inquired.

"Yes; of course I did," he replied.

"Would you like to lead your corps into England?" For just an instant what looked very much like the light of battle was in his eye.

"I will go anywhere I am ordered to go—anywhere," he replied with smiling emphasis.

It was no more than appropriate that, following the "Conqueror of Liége," the next general to be interviewed should be the "Hero of Maubeuge," General von Zwehl. In personality and person the Hero is the very antithesis of the Conqueror. We learn that "he looks anything but a fighter," and is, in appearance,

A quiet, gentle-looking soul, with kind and a bit tired eyes, soft silvery hair, and a whimsical sense of humor, a gentleman of the old school.

"But you should just see him in the field during a fight—he's a regular whirlwind," one of his staff said.

He confirmed the fact that Maubeuge had fallen on schedule time in ten days, and that he had taken over 40,000 French prisoners, that he had given the French commandant till 7 P.M. (German time) to surrender, and that the appointment was kept with great promptness; also that the French were a bit chagrined when they learned they had been "taken in" by a single corps. I also learned that he and his corps had arrived in time to stop the first English corps which had crossed the Aisne and was marching on X.

General von Zwehl praised the English troops against whom he had successfully fought, and who are now in the north, saying: "The English soldier is a splendid fighter, especially on the defensive."

Asked if the remark of one of his staff that "the English can't attack" was a fact, Von Zwehl said: "I can only speak as far as my own experience goes, and that was that the English never were able to carry through a bayonet-charge with success against my troops. They came on bravely enough, but when our troops would open fire on them at fifty yards and follow it up with a counter-attack, the English would invariably go over into the defensive, at which they are at their best. They are particularly experienced in 'bush warfare,' and display the utmost skill in making the most of every bit of cover."

Another general with many appreciative words for the British fighters was General von Wild, who fought against them in many engagements at Ypres, before he was promoted to the post of Quartermaster-General. Still another general, the Bavarian Zoellner, was found to be the Staff's great specialist of Americana. Apparently he "knew more about the American Army than most Americans," and, despite the urgent demands of the campaigns upon which he was engaged, he had not ceased to take a keen and penetrating interest in events on the other side of the Atlantic. Said he:

"I have been particularly interested in the Mexican troubles. To my mind, the lesson for America is the need of a larger standing army. I was particularly imprest by the speed of your mobilization and your dispatch in landing your expeditionary force at Vera Cruz. I was also especially interested in your splendid Texas cavalry division. We have nothing like it in the German Army, because such a body of men could not be developed in a closely settled country. You may not know that only a short time before being sent to Mexico the Texas cavalry had received a brand-new drill and exercise instructions, but in spite of this they acquitted themselves splendidly, showing the remarkable adaptability of your soldiers.

"In sending your coast artillery as infantry regiments to Mexico you anticipated us in a rather similar use of our marine divisions on the coast. The most valuable lesson we have learned from you is typhoid vaccination. This we owe to the American Army. I believe it goes back to the fact that your General Wood was a medical man before becoming Chief of Staff."

General Zoellner intimated that the whole German Army either had been or was being vaccinated against typhoid on the American plan. "And there is also a very American flavor about our

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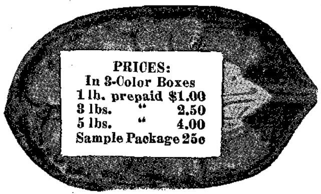
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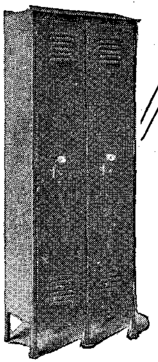
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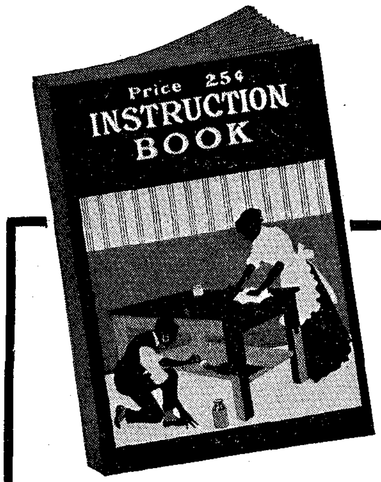

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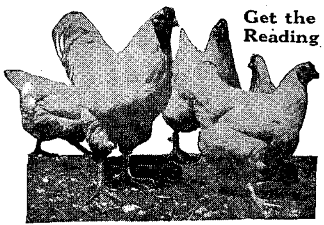

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volunteer automobile corps—their dash and speed. They have learned that from you Americans," he concluded.

The writer says that he had previously formed the suspicion that Germany was making war upon what he terms the "American plan," that is, that they were "managing their armies like so many subsidiary companies of a big trust," and this notion he found undeniably confirmed on his second visit to the offices of the General Staff. Old paintings of "The Council of War" are obsolete. The headquarters of the modern General Staff reveal no solemn circle of anxiety-haunted generals poised for sleepless days and nights above their maps. Instead:

I found a live lot of army officials, keeping regular office-hours and taking ample time out for meals. The staff was quartered in a handsome, old municipal building, the ground floor devoted to living purposes, quite like an exquisite club, the business offices up-stairs.

General von Haenisch took me aloft and explained to me how business was done. A good telephone-operator, it developed, was almost as important as a competent general—the telephone central the most vital spot of an army. Here were three large switchboards with soldiers playing telephone-girl, while other soldiers, with receivers fastened over their heads, sat at desks, busy taking down messages on printed "business" forms. In the next room sat the staff officers on duty, waiting for the telephone-bell to jingle with latest reports from the front. There was no waiting because numbers were "engaged" or operators gossiping; you could get Berlin or Vienna without once having to swear at "long distance." General von Haenisch had his chief of field-telephone and telegraph trot out what looked like a huge family tree, but turned out to be a most minute chart of the entire telephone system of the army. It showed the position of every corps and division headquarters, regiment, battalion, and company, and all the telephone-lines connecting them, even to the single trenches and batteries.

General von Haenisch suggested having some fun with General von X., commanding the army next door on the right, and connection was made, the acting chief of staff for two minutes getting Von X.'s chief of staff on the phone and inquiring if there was "anything doing."

"No; everything quiet here," came the reassuring answer.

An art exhibition within sound of the guns at the front by the well-known Munich artist, Ernest Vollbehr, the Kaiser's own war-painter with the army, was another real novelty. The long-haired painter, wearing the regulation field gray uniform, brought his portfolio of sketches into the billiard-hall of the headquarters and showed them with sprightly running comment:

"Here is the library of Brimont. You can see most of the books lying on the ground. It wasn't a comfortable place to paint, because there were too many shells flying around loose. Here is the Cathedral of Dinant. Very much improved esthetically by the shells knocking the ugly points of the towers off. Here is a picture of Reims Cathedral looming through the fog, as seen from the German lines. I painted this picture of the battle of the Aisne from a captive balloon. Here is a picture of the surrender of Maubeuge, showing two of the 40,000 French prisoners. I can usually paint better during a battle, because there's nobody looking on over my shoulder to distract my attention. I have about 140 sketches done, in all. His Majesty has most of them now, to pick out those he wants painted.

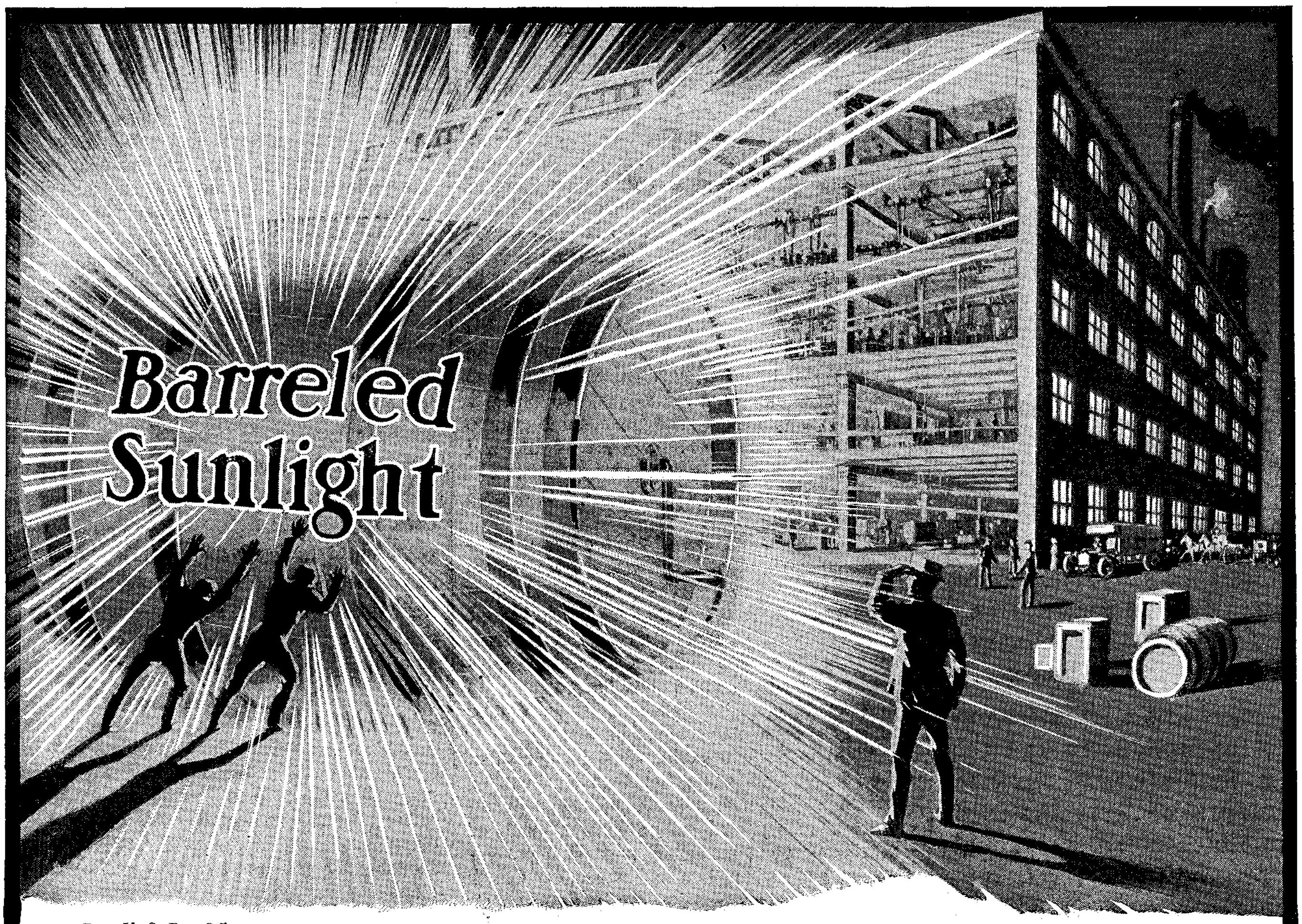
"This sketch of a pretty young French woman is 'Mlle. Nix zu Macken,' so nicknamed by some sixty-odd hungry but good-natured Landsturm men quartered in a tavern of a French village, where she was the only woman left. Every time they made signs indicative of a desire for food she would laugh and say in near-German, 'Nix zu macken, (*nichts zu machen*, or 'nothing doing'), and that's how she got her name."

Vollbehr was authority for the following Kaiser anecdote:

"One day, as the Kaiser was motoring along a *chaussée*, he met a herd of swine under the guardianship of a bearded Landsturm man, who drove them rapidly to one side to keep them from being prematurely slaughtered by the imperial auto. As the motor slowed up the Kaiser asked him if he was a farmer by profession. 'No; professor of the University of Tübingen,' came the answer, to the great amusement of the overwar lord."

MAGNIFICENT, BUT—

IN the opinion of the French, the British soldier is magnificent in his cool courage and contempt of danger, but, say the French leaders quite frankly, the British officers are stupid—almost unpardonably so. The British officer has yet to learn not to expose himself to the enemy unnecessarily. His code dictates that one's actions on the battle-field should never be restricted or modified through any regard for the enemy's fire. The enemy is beneath contempt; he can not hit what he aims at; most of all, he can not hit a British officer—and yet that is just what he does, and according to "fairly reliable figures," says the New York *Globe*, the British Army has lost two officers out of every five since the start of the war. Such foolhardiness is not easily understood by the French. A Frenchman may risk his life as gallantly as any other man, and does so often enough; but he is apt to ask for at least a bit of glory to pin upon his shroud. If it is to be his last affair, he is more than desirous of going out with a little *éclat*,—with just that trifling dramatic touch that will make him remembered with moist eyes by his comrades and their wives and children. But to stand up in full sight of the enemy, within easy range of picked rifle-shots, for no purpose but a leisurely and not very important examination of the enemy's position, and to keep this up all day until finally, of course, the showering bullets find their target—no, *that* is not the French way. Nor, for the matter of that, is it the British private's nor the non-



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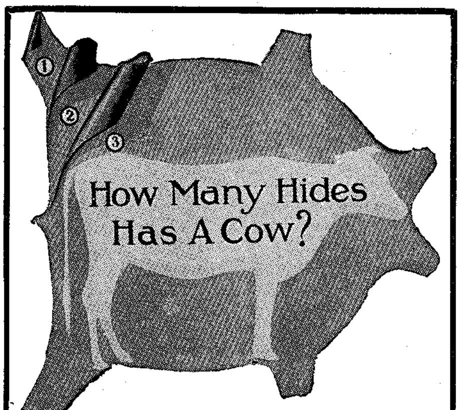
①
②
③
How Many Hides Has A Cow?

The Truth About Leather

In a recent defensive circular to the auto trade, leather manufacturers define leather as "the skin or hide of an animal, or any part of such skin or hide, tanned or otherwise prepared for use."

But since whole hides are too thick for upholstery and the under fleshy portion must be split away from the grain side to make it thin enough, why should the two or three sheets into which the wastage is split, be called leather? Although artificially coated and embossed to look like real grain leather, they are weak, spongy, and soon crack, peel and rot.

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Com's way. Of this we have verbal confirmation:

"If it was me, I'd 'a' poked just one eye out of the mud," said Private Cox. "And then I'd had another officer down at the end of the trench take a look. And then another in the middle could have peeped at 'em. But, of course, officers ain't like privates. They couldn't do it that way."

The major went first. From time to time he would rise out of his clay-mortar bed to his full height. Then he would carefully examine the German trenches through his glasses. He would not grovel through the nasty mud to another position for his next look out. He would not try to conceal himself. By and by the Germans began to hail the regular reappearance of his tall form by concentrated bursts of rifle-fire.

"So," said Cox quite simply, "of course they got 'im."

Four other officers of that company repeated the major's tactics. They must have known—every brave man of them—that when they rose in the trench they faced almost certain death. But each in his turn viewed the enemy through his field-glasses and called his comments to his juniors. It is a tradition in the British Army that the enemy is always to be held in contempt.

The four officers fell, each in his turn, face down in that bloody smother of muddy water. Then the non-Coms took up the watch. They had no particular pride of place or race to maintain, so that they concealed themselves carefully when each took his turn to peep over the embankment. Not one of them had been hurt when the welcome relief finally arrived.

"Then I come back full of rheumatism," said Private Cox. "I 'ope I never see a bloody battle again."

WINGED VICTORIES

"SUPPOSING," says the Toledo *Blade*, "that five years ago a novelist, resorting to a not uncommon trick of imitating the head-line composer, had written:

'GERMANS ATTEMPT AERIAL RAID ON LONDON; INVADERS DRIVEN EASTWARD AFTER DUEL IN SKY'"

The Blade pictures us as squirming deeper into our easy chair, with our anticipations keen-edged for a tale of imaginative allure. We then read on:

"DASH IN THICK FOG
BALKED BY VIGILANCE
OF ROYAL AIR SCOUTS."

But this is almost too much! Remember, it is five years ago, when the Wrights' chief miracle of flight was their continued existence on earth, and even the volplane was unknown. Says *The Blade:*

> You would have begun at this point to feel some strain upon your power to picture the impossible. "Royal Air Scouts!" The fellow is putting it on pretty thick. But you would have continued:
>
> Bomb-dropper Halted When Within 20 Miles of Metropolis—Defenders Ascend, Forts Open Fire and Pursuit Is Given, But Airman Escapes in Mist—Recalls the "Promised Christmas Call."
>
> "Ugh!"—you would have exclaimed—"Another one of these dope-fiends who's found a publisher." You would have dropt the book and lectured your offspring for bringing home that sort of stuff from the public library.
>
> Yet these head-lines appeared in one of the newspapers of December 26, and a thousand others like it were printed throughout the country. Five years have not merely made the aerial raid the possible and the expected thing, but they have brought the every-day imagination into keeping with it.

We have not, it is true, come near approximating the "War in the Air" that has been the woof of many a fancifully woven tale; and yet the aeroplane is gradually winning its place in warfare, principally as a means of securing information, but not infrequently, as in the above-mentioned case, as a minor fighting weapon. A correspondent to the New York *Tribune* tells of a meeting with the chief of a German aeroplane squadron, and quotes the flier's account of his own activities and the art of winning winged victories. He said:

> We are all eagerly awaiting orders for a raid on England. Going to Paris is mere chauffeur's work. The machines of my squadron have covered 15,000 miles since the war began. The French machines are about twenty miles an hour faster than ours; but there is no advantage in going so fast, for you can't make good observations. At a height of 6,000 feet you are quite safe against fire from below. We also find the safest thing to do is to circle right over a battery. They can't get at you then.
>
> Fights in the air are regular occurrences now. We attack every chance we get, in spite of the fact that we have only our revolvers against the machine guns, which they have mounted on their aeroplanes. We find the best defense against their machine-gun fire is to get up close to the French aeroplane and then dodge and twist in sharp dips and curves, spoiling the aim of the mounted machine gun and giving us an advantage with our revolvers.
>
> One of the most interesting engagements was between a squadron of four of our aeroplanes armed with revolvers against a big and a little *Bauerschreck* [the German nickname for the armored French aeroplanes armed with machine guns]. The fight lasted for nearly an hour at an altitude ranging from 5,000 to 6,000 feet, the big *Bauerschreck* being finally forced to land, while the little one flew off. One of our aviators did a fine piece of work recently, landing behind the French lines, destroying the railway at that point and flying off again. The French are magnificent fliers, and so are the English, but we Germans have the training. Especially in trained observers we have a big advantage.

The same writer heard in various ways other stories of air-duels, hazardous flights, and heroism of the fliers, of which he retails some instances. Among other experiences, he had the privilege of visiting a field aviation camp, where he was permitted to inspect the very newest thing in German aeroplanes—the large and powerful *Aviatik* biplane. It is with machines of this type, we are informed, and not the much-heralded *Tauben*, that most of the bomb-dropping raids and flights over

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And yet here it is today, the class and standard-maker of the market, with the price for this season fixed at $1295.

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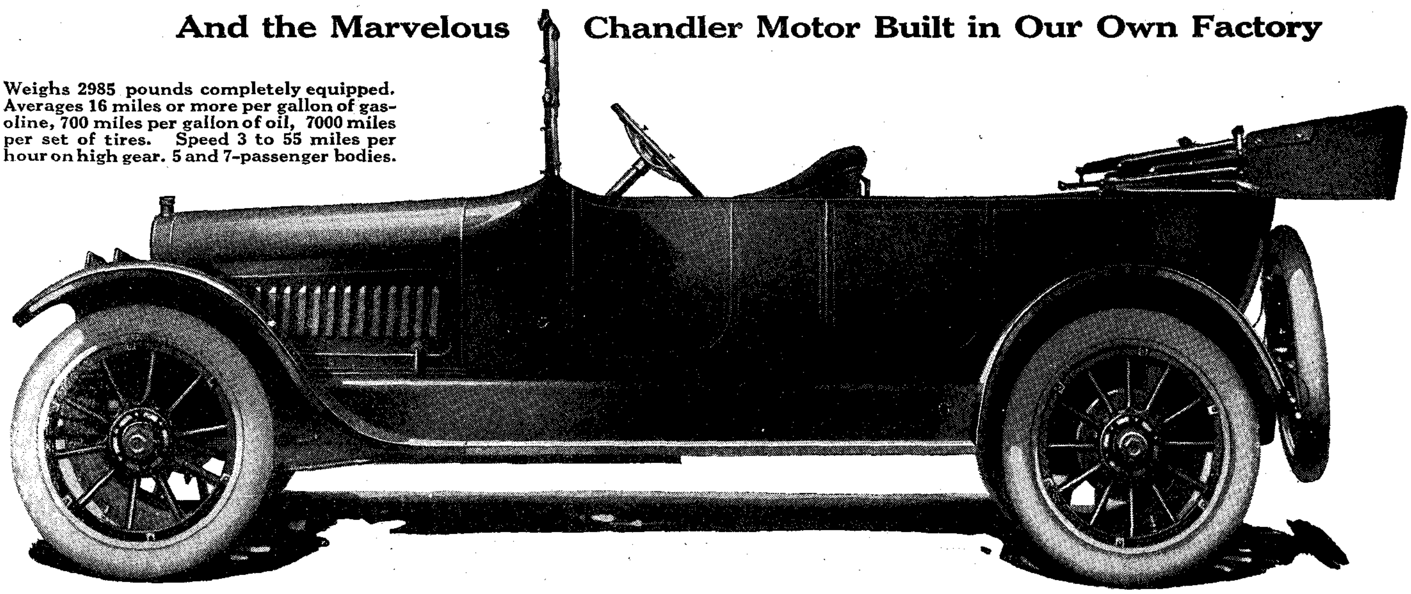

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The residence here shown, situated at Missoula, Montana, presents the lines of the Western School of Architecture. It is faced with Hy-tex Ironspot No. 550, a beautiful bronze of medium tone. Note how the Roman size of the brick lends itself to the horizontal lines of the design.

The lesson of these two pictures is that from the largest office buildings to the smallest bungalows, and from Coast to Coast, Hy-tex Brick meets every demand—the demand for variety in color-tone and texture and for service to the prospective builder of any *type* of architecture any-*where*.

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French and Belgian cities have been conducted. The *Taube* flies principally in American newspaper head-lines, and is little seen in Europe to-day. Of the men who direct the *Aviatik* and other German aircraft, the writer says:

> I saw one of the German flier heroes in a base hospital. To the nurse's chart over his cot were pinned the Iron Cross of the second and first class and a bunch of flowers, and the surgeon-general coaxed him to give the details of the winning of his decorations.
>
> Sergeant Luchs and his observer were returning from an aerial reconnaissance when they were overtaken and attacked by a fast French aeroplane. The effectiveness of the French machine gun-fire was later shown by seventy holes in the wings of the German aeroplane. For forty-five minutes the battle in the air lasted—6,000 feet up—revolver against machine gun, ending only when Luchs was shot through the lungs and liver. He was able to guide his machine safely to the ground within the German lines before he lost consciousness. But one of his revolver bullets had gone home, probably puncturing the gasoline tank, for the French aeroplane was also seen making a forced landing.
>
> General von Heeringen, commander-in-chief of the Nth Army, told me a similar story about two officers who fought with revolver against machine gun until their motor and tank were shot to pieces, forcing them to glide to earth. The General said he had learned about their bravery only by accident, as they had reported only the results of their reconnaissance.
>
> That the German aviators are at a disadvantage in fighting against the Allies' aeroplanes, armed with machine guns, was freely admitted by General von Heeringen, who said significantly that that would be attended to in the near future.
>
> "French aeroplanes have paid me a number of visits," the commanding general said with a laugh. "Our aviation camp seems to be an attraction for them. We have shot down six of them in the last few weeks. Our gunners are really only just beginning to get the hang of it with practise. The trouble in peace-time was always to find some sort of a target to train our gunners in the use of the new motor-gun. We couldn't very well ask one of our own aviators to go up and let himself be shot at. But now the French are affording us just the moving target we have been looking for, and our shooting is improving splendidly."

To these stories may be added the comment of the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* upon the log, or "flying diary," of the French biplane *M. F. 123*, whose career of four months in the war displays a remarkable record of hard service and narrow escapes from destruction. The log was kept by the pilot, and shows that—

> During August, the plane was in the air 58 hours and 5 minutes. Its active service for September covered 53 hours 13 minutes, and for October 50 hours and 45 minutes. Its war flights covered in all 186 hours and 25 minutes, the distance traveled being approximately 11,000 miles.
>
> Its "wounds" include "180 shot-holes through the wings and the marks of 60 shell-bursts." Bullets broke 25 stay-wires, two propellers, cut two different controls and pierced the machine's hood in seven different places. A shrapnel ball on one occasion grazed the pilot's back, and on another a bullet struck the writing-tablet of the military observer who accompanied him. The injuries which forced it into "hospital" near Paris were received during an attack upon a captive German balloon. The plane had maneuvered to a position directly over the balloon, and the observer was about to drop a bomb when a well-directed shower of shrapnel resulted in its partial disablement. Forced to descend, the pilot succeeded in making a landing within the French lines. It was found that the machine had been struck in forty-seven places, a hole "as big as a fist" being discovered in the propeller.
>
> If the flying diary of *M. F. 123* records a typical experience, the military value of the plane is demonstrated by its figures of flight. To have covered 11,000 miles in three months, on scouting, signaling, and dispatch-bearing, how many cavalrymen or motor-cyclemen would have been required. In addition, the aerial scout, venturing far within the enemy's lines, was able to gather information which could not be secured by land reconnaissance. Unless *M. F. 123* was singularly lucky the warplane is a less fragile machine than most of us have supposed. For it kept the air more than ninety days, in spite of numerous "wounds." These machines are lightly armored, which probably explains why, tho so frequently hit by rifle and shrapnel bullets, *M. F. 123* avoided disablement for so long.

A SPECIALIST IN "DOWN-AND-OUTING"

WE HAVE come to know a certain part of our people so long by the cold word "Unemployed" that we do not know them at all. So, at least, contends the New York *Call*, which notes that we seem to regard the unemployed as an alien and somewhat dangerous race. We refer to them as we might to an epidemic, the Mexican situation, or militarism, whereas, *The Call* points out with some asperity, the only difference between a member of the employed, such as we are, and a member of the unemployed, is a steady job. Let, for example, the average New Yorker lose his position, and he becomes without formality and instantly a member of that army into whose problems the Gary Committee has been appointed to inquire. Similar to the *Call's* view of the unemployed situation is that of Jeff Davis, of the International Itinerant Workers' Union. He, too, finds harm in the label that society pins on a man who is out of work. Not less earnestly does he criticize the conditions that thrust the unemployed ever further down in public estimation with every succeeding day of idleness. He visited New York to meet the Gary Committee on Employment, and there an *Evening Post* reporter interviewed him:

> "I look like a different feller to-day, don't I?" remarked Jeff, recalling in this way that he had been interviewed before when he was unshaven and not at all clean. "I've got a regular 'flop' now—a little hall

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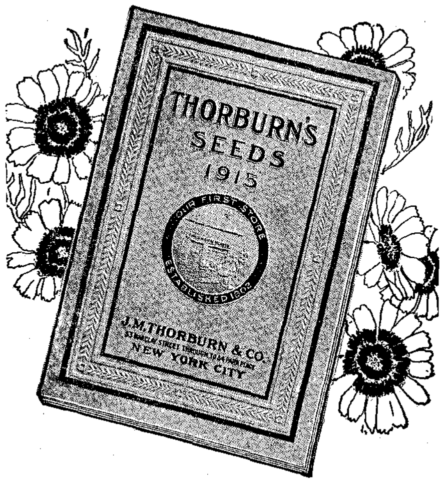
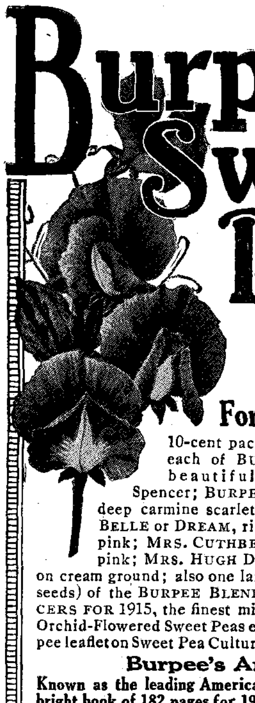


Just to look through its pages will make you long for spring to come.



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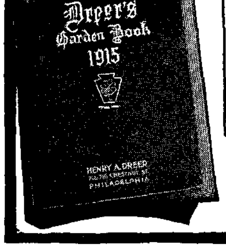

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bedroom. Been workin' as laundryman. When I got in town first I just carried a banner an' slept in a coal wagon or a hall. But I'm president of the International Workers' Union, an' I put in all the time I've got to pushing the Hôtel de Gink idea.

"I didn't go to the Municipal Lodging House because a man gets spotted there an' he goes to the Island as a 'vag.' Commissioner Kingsbury is opposed to Hôtel de Gink, because he thinks the fellers ought to go to the lodging-house. After I talked with him, he's extended the time a man can sleep there to seven nights or nine nights, but there are lots of nights left in a month without a job.

"My plan is to get the old, unused school buildin' at Grand and Elm Streets. The unemployed could sleep there, keep it clean, cook their food, and have soap and water and a shoe-brush. Look at me. Ain't I different from what I was last week—an' got the same clothes on. Just some good hot water and soap and a shoe-brush—and this fence [clean collar] around my neck. I couldn't look like this comin' out of the Municipal Lodging House. I don't criticize that, I don't criticize nobody, except the freak-idea crusaders, who say don't throw stones at windows—just lean up against them and perhaps they'll break.

"That's the way the trouble-makers talk. It was my arguments given on the cold nights last week to fellers on the bread-lines—'Now, don't go near Union Square on New Year's, will you, Bo'—that's what I said—that kept the down-an'-outers away from the anarchists' I. W. W. demonstration. I tol' em, let's help ourselves; if the public will give us the chanst, we'll show 'em. Us 'boes only wants an even break.

"They calls me King of the Hoboes. Well, they calls some fellers King of the Wheat Pit, or King of the Five and Ten Cent Stores, an' there's the Pickle King. I didn't call myself King of the Hoboes, but it sticks because it reads well in the 'papes.'"

At least, Jeff assures the interviewer, he does not lack experience in the career of a hobo. He figures the number of his arrests roundly at 150; and never were they for more than the crime of being caught penniless. Usually he was sent to jail, to live there, among men who had really menaced the community by their acts, but whose punishment was only slightly greater than his. That the cynical philosophy these men propounded to him did not affect his determination to continue an honest and unoffending hobo is greatly to his credit. In his own words:

"Time and again I'd meet some gink doin' time, and he'd say to me, 'Well, I hit a guy over the head and got $200, and the money's salted where I can get it when I'm out,' or 'I did porch-climbing seven times before I was collared, and I'm here and you're here—and you did nothin'. Next time get a run for your money. You won't be any worse off.'

"That's the talk a man gets in jail. That's why I'm for the repeal of the vagrancy laws. Henry Bruère, City Chamberlain, is, too. The vagrancy laws always push a man on until he's got no place but to jump in the ocean. You go into 'Cincy' (Cincinnati) or to 'Philly' an' the cops say, 'How'd you get in?' An' you say, 'Beat it in.' 'Beat it out,' they say, and it's the same at the Municipal Lodging House in this burgh. But I ain't criticizing that. It's good in its way, even if a feller comes out with his clothes all wrinkled after the disinfecting process.

"Every Bowery lodging-house is chock-full these nights. At Beefsteak John's, at 295, and at Busy Jack's, near Rivington, a man can sit in a chair till about four in the morning if he buys a cup of coffee for a nickel. The ten and fifteen cent flops is jammed. Bruère's been down to Busy Jack's to see a committee of us unemployed that I got together. I thought we'd have a more real talk than if we went to the City Hall or the Municipal Building to see him.

"This is a real organization I'm president of. We have sent home a lot of kids what wanted to be hoboes, an' we sent home more than 200 missing men. We are hoboes and a hobo is a man that will work. He won't work as a strike-breaker or in a sweatshop, but he'll work at the right kind of work. We've got Congressmen and Mayors in our organization—men who've been hoboes. Then there are tramps who won't work an' laugh at us for workin' and call us gay cats. Those fellers is just 'yeggs,' that's all. Then there's 'bums,' tramps too old to be 'yeggs'—too old to steal—they just beg.

"It is —— —— hard for a man to be out of a job just now. But a man gets along, and we've got some organization to help us, with some poor human tripe for leaders like me. But God help the women hoboes. No one speaks for them. Not old hags, but some pretty young girls, no jobs, no homes, so thin you can see through 'em. They've got no organization, and they can't sleep in a wagon in a vacant lot or take a nickel flop out of the cold for a couple of hours' sleep."

The sequel to this interview came about ten days later, when all the New York newspapers announced in modest head-lines that the far-famed Hôtel de Gink was at last open. We are told that many idle men swarmed into the building at once. Of the ceremonial opening, *The American* says:

The roof leaks, the floors are piled deep with rubbish, there are many broken windows, and the plumbing has been taken away by vandals. Moreover, the champagne failed to arrive. But the opening yesterday of the hoboes' Hôtel de Gink, at Center and Worth Streets, was an affair of enthusiasm.

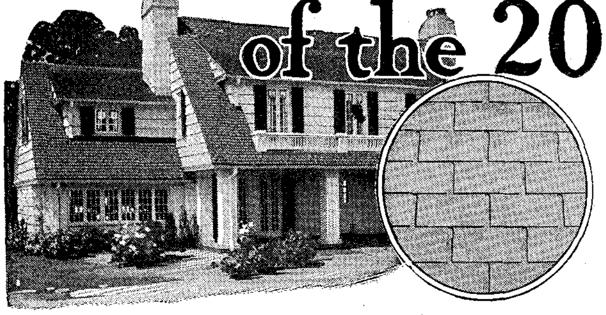
It was also an affair of significance in the city-wide awakening to the necessity of solving the problem of the unemployed.

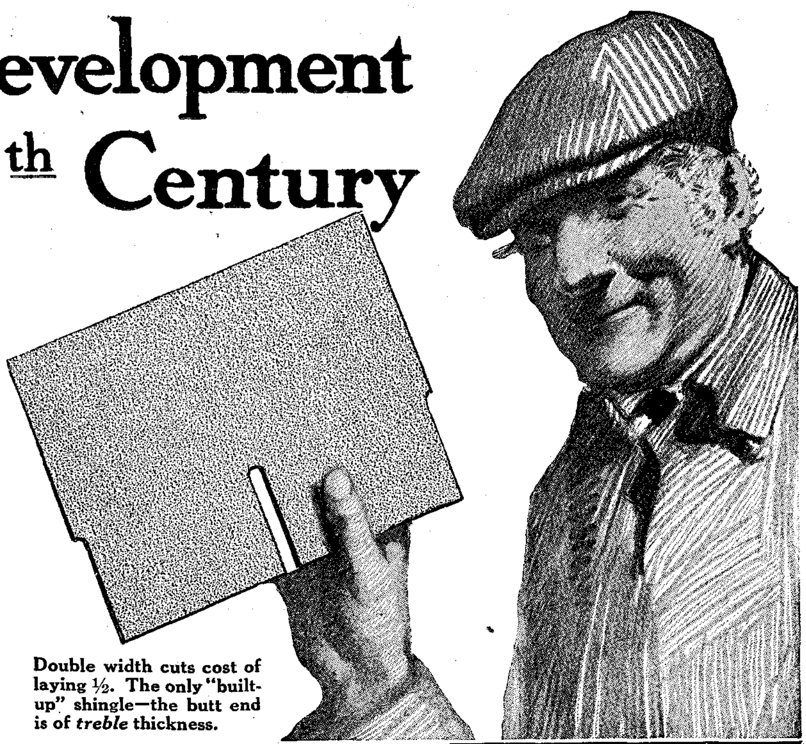
Manager Jeff Davis all day directed forty volunteer hoboes in the work of cleaning the Augean edifice. A man stopt his automobile at the door and called to Jeff that he was going to bring the champagne for the final celebration. But, altho the men were spurred to greater effort, the trouble was that the man, the motor, and refreshment failed to return.

Flushed with the success of his Seattle establishment, Davis visited Comptroller Prendergast, and for $1 got a tentative lease on a five-story loft building, untenantable in its present state.

No sooner had Jeff turned the key in the lock than the serious work of organizing the new hostelry began. Leo Lippoe, otherwise "Six Finger Fat," was elected Chief of Police, and Harry Kenney, the "Frisco Bear," Judge. The Hon. Frank I. Cohen, of the Royal Humane Society, formerly Commissioner of Public Works in

The Roofing Development of the 20th Century





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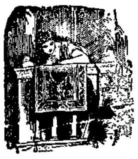

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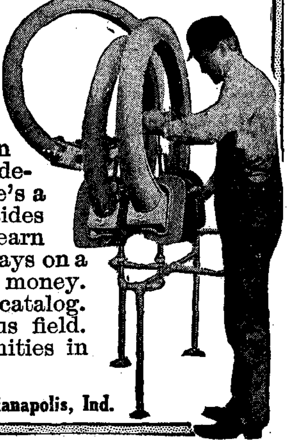

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Glasgow, Scotland, staked the crowd of forty men to a meal at a two-cent coffee-house.

The only jarring event of the first day was the forcible ejection of an I. W. W., who advised Jeff to discard the name Hobo.

"We don't want any I. W. W.'s in here," said Davis, and the Jungle Police threw the intruder out.

WHY COOKS WEAR IRON CROSSES

"THERE isn't anything heroic about cooks," writes Herbert Corey to the New York *Globe*, "and when things go wrong one either apprehends a cook as chasing a waiter with a bread-knife or giving way to tears." Yet the German Army contains many a cook whose expansive apron is decorated with the Iron Cross. "And the Iron Cross," Mr. Corey reminds us, "is conferred for one thing only—for 100 per cent. courage." We read:

"They've earned it," said the man who had seen them. "They are the bravest men in the Kaiser's four millions. I've seen generals salute greasy, paunchy, sour-looking army cooks."

The cook's job is to feed the men of his company. Each German company is followed, or preceded, by a field-kitchen on wheels. Sometimes the fires are kept going while the device trundles along. The cook stands on the foot-board and thumps his bread. He is always the first man up in the morning and the last to sleep at night. The Teuton believes in plenty of food—of a sort. A well-fed soldier will fight. A hungry one may not.

"When the company gets into camp at night," said the man who knows, "the cook is there before it, swearing at his fires and the second cook, and turning out quantities of a depressing-looking veal stew, which is, nevertheless, very good to eat."

When that company goes into the trenches the cook stays behind. There is no place for a field-kitchen in a four-foot trench. But these men in the trench must be fed. The Teuton insists that all soldiers must be fed—but especially the men in the trench. The others may go hungry, but these must have tight belts. Upon their staying power may depend the safety of an army.

So, as the company can not go to the cook, the cook goes to the company. When meal-hour comes he puts a yoke on his shoulders and a cook's cap on his head and, warning the second cook as to what will happen if he lets the fires go out, puts a bucketful of hot veal stew on either end of the yoke and goes to his men. Maybe the trench is under fire. No matter. His men are in that trench and must be fed.

Sometimes the second cook gets his step right here. Sometimes the apprentice cook—the dish-washer—is summoned to pick up the cook's yoke and refill the spilled buckets and tramp steadily forward to the line. Sometimes the supply of assistant cooks, even, runs short. But the men in the trenches always get their food.

"That's why so many cooks in the German Army have Iron Crosses dangling from their breasts," said the man who knows. "No braver men ever lived. The man in the trench can duck his head and light his pipe and be relatively safe. No fat cook yoked to two buckets of veal stew ever can be safe as he marches down the trench under fire. But he always marches. His men are always fed, and fed on time. The hero of the German campaign is the fat cook of the field-kitchen."

"The man who knows" really does know. He has been along the German line, under protection of a headquarters pass.

THE GERMANS' INVISIBLE HOWITZERS

GERMANY deserves distinction for the creation of many novelties in warfare, most of which are eminently practicable and effective. She has attained even to the triumph of being able to escape the observation of scouting aeroplanes. The New York *Times* prints a letter from the front, in which the writer describes how thoroughly one battery commander succeeded in keeping his huge Austrian howitzers hidden. About these guns was a whole encampment of Germans, and yet the French planes scouting only a few hundred feet above them had passed them by unseen time and time again. The writer describes the situation:

> The guns stood beneath a screen of thickly branching trees, the muzzles pointing toward round openings in this leafy roof. The gun-carriages were screened with branches. The shelter tents of the men and the house for the ammunition had also been covered with green, and around the position a hedge of boughs kept off the prying eyes of possible French spies wandering through the woods.
>
> It was the noon pause, but the lieutenant in charge of the guns, anxious to show them off to advantage, volunteered to telephone the battery commander, in his observation post, four miles nearer the enemy, for permission to fire a shot or two against a village in which French troops were gathering for the attack. This battery had just finished with Les Paroches, a French barrier fort across the Meuse, and was now devoting its attention to such minor tasks. Only forts really counted, said the lieutenant, recalling Fort Manonvillers, near Lunéville, the strongest French barrier fort, which was the battery's first "bag" of the war. Its capture, thanks to his guns, had cost the German Army only three lives, those of three pioneers accidentally killed by the fire of their own men. Now Les Paroches was a heap of crumbled earth and stone. In default of forts the guns were used against any "worthy target"—a "worthy target" being defined as a minimum of fifty infantrymen.
>
> At this moment the orderly reported that the battery commander authorized two shots against the village in question. At command the gun crew sprang to their posts about the mortar, which was already adjusted for its target, a little less than six miles away, the gun-muzzle pointing skyward at an angle of about 60 degrees. As the gun was fired the projectile could be seen and followed in its course for several hundred feet. The report was not excessively loud.
>
> Before the report died away the crew were busy as bees about the gun. One man, with the hand-elevating gear, rapidly cranked the barrel down to a level position ready for loading. A second threw open the breech and extracted the brass cartridge-case, carefully wiping it out before de-

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Your eyes are your most valuable possession, upon them your whole happiness and success depends. Here is the very lamp you have been wishing for to **CONCENTRATE light where you want light, to prevent eye-strain, and to preserve your sight.**

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Model B **And from leading stores and agents everywhere**
25c extra for Satin Brass finish, with Push-Button Socket.

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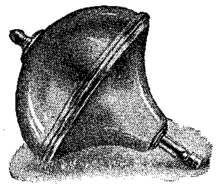

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Lamp clamped to bed-rod.

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Stuck to mirror by suction cup.

Put knob where corn rubs
No more corn

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Don't let Your Feet Suffer from tight or ill fitting shoes. Corns, bunions, callouses stop hurting and disappear if you remove the pressure which is the cause of all foot trouble. **The Improved Family Shoe Stretcher** is a **scientific device** (look at the picture) which by simple adjustment distends the shoe wherever necessary—produces perfect **fit, ease** and **comfort** and makes your shoes **wear longer.** Endorsed by doctors and chiropodists. Write TO-DAY for **free booklet,** giving full information with list of best things for foot comfort. THE PEDICURE CO., Dept. 81, Buffalo, N.Y.

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Five pullets in International Egg Laying Contest laid 97 eggs in November, a 64 per cent yield, and worth $4.60.

Baby Chicks, 20c in lots of 100. *Barron-cross Cocks*, $5. Eggs for hatching in any quantity.

Plant, methods and flocks endorsed by Tom Barron and many experts.

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Stop Wasting Eggs and Time

with cheap incubators.

A Queen

costs but little more and runs itself. Free Poultry Book explains.

QUEEN INCUBATOR COMPANY
176 Bryan Avenue, Lincoln, Nebraska

positing it among the empties; four more seized the heavy shell and lifted it to a cradle opposite the breech; a seventh rammed it home; number eight gingerly inserted the brass cartridge, half filled with a vaseline-like explosive; the breech was closed, and the gun-pointer rapidly cranked the gun again into position. In less than thirty seconds the men sprang back from the gun, again loaded and aimed. A short wait, and the observer from his post near the village ordered "next shot fifty meters nearer."

The gun-pointer made the slight correction necessary, the mortar again sent its shell purring through the air against the village, which this time, it was learned, broke into flames, and while the men went back to their noonday rest, the lieutenant explained the fine points of his beloved guns. One man, as had been seen, could manipulate the elevation-gear with one hand easily and quickly; ten of his horses could take the mortar, weighing eight tons, anywhere; it could fire up to 500 shots per day.

THE CATACOMBS OF WAR

"OTHER times, other manners" applies as accurately to the battle-field as it does elsewhere. The cavalry charge is nearly extinct, mass formation is going, hand-to-hand conflict is rarely found, and now, it appears, the old-fashioned and romantic bivouac is no more. Trench-fighting has been carried on to such an extent in France and Belgium, and lately in Poland, that the open camp, with its rows of little tents, outposts, and sentry guard, becomes almost a forgotten picture of warfare. Doubtless the military schools of the future will make provision for special instruction in the construction of commodious caverns on the battle-field, safe, warm, and containing all the comforts of a barrack. Commodious, indeed, are some of the present trench barracks, if we may believe the letters from soldiers, a few of which recently appeared in the New York *Herald*. One French soldier writes:

> In really up-to-date entrenchments you may find kitchens, dining-rooms, bedrooms, and even stables. There is one regiment has first class cow-sheds. One day a whimsical *piou-piou*, finding a cow wandering about in the danger zone, had the bright idea of finding shelter for it in the trenches. The example was quickly followed, and at this moment the —th Infantry possess an underground farm, in which fat kine, well cared for, give such quantities of milk that regular distributions of butter are being made—and very good butter, too.

But this is not all. An officer writes home a tale of yet another one of the comforts of home added to the equipment of the trenches. Says he:

> We are clean people here. Thanks to the ingenuity of ——, we are able to take a warm douche every day from ten to twelve. We call this teasing the *Bosches*, for this bathing-establishment of the latest type is fitted up—would you believe it?—in the trenches!
>
> Picture to yourself a big hole, six yards in diameter, lined with glazed tiles picked up among the ruins of the houses, covered in with sheet-iron roofing, on top of which earth with growing corn has been laid. On the roof is an enormous bucket pierced crosswise by four spouts, communicating through the roof with four perforated spouts. Underneath each spout is a bucket. Beside the bucket on the roof is a boiler in masonry, to heat the water.
>
> In the douche-room below are a stove, stools, clothes-pegs, and—I am not romancing—drains. It is ripping. I assure you, this morning, for the first time since my departure, I was able to take a sorely needed bath. All the generals have been to see our bathroom, and it took their breath away.

Dairy products are not the only luxury of the battle-field. With so much shooting going on, it were surprizing should no game be added to the mess menu, and in the dull days of desultory trench-fighting a stray rabbit or other animal crossing the field is a welcome target. As we read:

> During the last two or three weeks our men have considerably enriched their larder by adding to it hares, rabbits, and pheasants. The poor birds, which are very plentiful here, maddened by the sound of battle, are chased and easily beaten down. Some days our battery has had in stock 100 hares, 50 rabbits, and a score of pheasants.

Another young officer reports the enemy as quite near, just over a hill. Between fights there occur "certain odd but characteristic conventions," which he describes:

> A hare runs out between the trenches. It is greeted with rival volleys. It falls. A Frenchman jumps up to get it. The Prussians wave a white handkerchief and cry "*Tabac! Tabac!*" which means that if we give them some tobacco they will let us have the hare. So our men club together, and one of them goes and gets the hare, leaving in place of it a big packet of tobacco. Scarcely has he got back to the trench ere a *Bosche* quietly goes for the ransom. Then silence falls on the scene, and five minutes afterward, if a head is shown, there is a blaze of firing."

Yet the consumption of "bully beef" among the English soldiers is not greatly diminished, and the heaps of empty beef-tins, or "money-boxes," as the French call them, grow daily larger. Or so they used to grow, at least, before some one invented a new use for them, making them do sentry duty of an extremely efficient sort. In addition to their value as convenient measures of the soldiers' food allowance, says *The Herald*,

> The empty tins are found to make quite good alarm-bells. Sometimes they are slung on strings, sometimes they are simply scattered about, under cover of darkness, between the trenches, so that any body of men rushing across will make a clatter. They are put as far forward as possible, and, says an observer, "there are competitions for those who will carry their boxes the farthest. There are trenches which have as many as five hundred tins thrown about in front of them. But "the best is ever the foe of the good"; or so we think when a rabbit scuttles amid the tins and receives a shower of bullets from either fearful trench.

Woman says, "beauty." Man says, "wear"

You get them *both* in

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"Does it please the eye?" This is the chief test woman applies in selecting bathroom fixtures.

Man—with a keen eye to service—asks, "Will these fixtures last as long as the house in which they are installed?"

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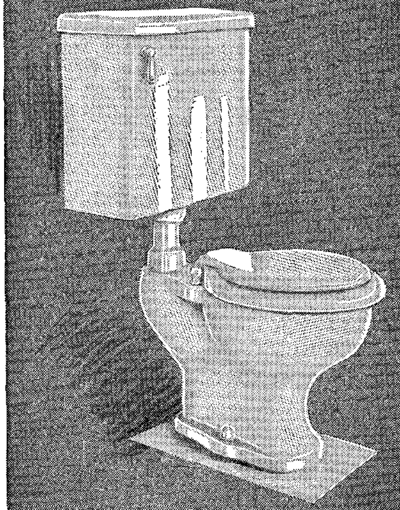
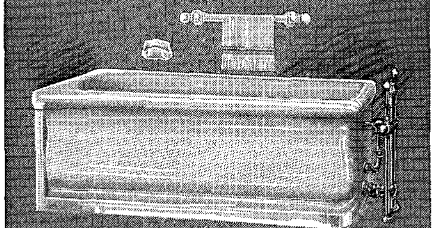
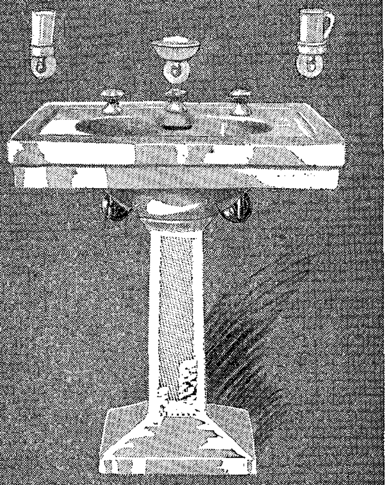
There's a Trenton Potteries Company product for every bathroom requirement.







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Made of Vitreous China with a satiny glaze.

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will last as long as the house in which they are installed.

Nothing short of a blow with a hammer can injure them.

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Modern science has made Trenton Potteries Lavatories as sanitary as a dinner plate.

Clear white through and through.

Cannot rust, cannot change color, cannot lose their satiny sheen.

Designs to harmonize perfectly with all styles of architecture and home furnishings

Architects and plumbers everywhere will assure you that there is nothing better

Send for Booklet A-13, "Bathrooms of Character"

It's *more* than a catalogue. It's a helpful guide to use in planning a bathroom—contains illustrations, plans and estimates

Ask your Plumber

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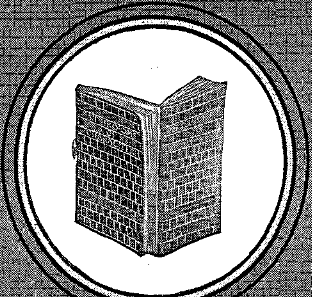

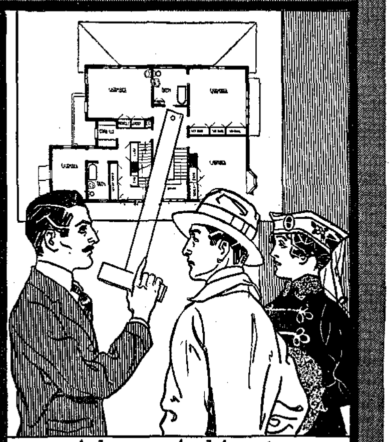

Ask your Architect

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Paint Without Oil
Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.
A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r, 92 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

If you need glasses
Shur-on
EYEGLASS & SPECTACLE MOUNTINGS
Give comfort, neat appearance and assure the safety of your eyes.
On eyeglasses, spectacles or goggles the guaranteed and improved Shur-on mountings, when properly fitted, hold the lenses in correct optical position and
—stick tight comfortably
The mark in the border of this advertisement is the shape of a Shur-on finger grip—that and the name "Shur-on" stamped on the bridge protect you against imitation.
The quality and guarantee make it worth while to say to your optician, oculist or optometrist, "Is this Shur-on made by *Kirstein?*"
The only Shur-on is made by
E. KIRSTEIN SONS CO., Avenue K Rochester, N. Y.
Established 1864

MUNICIPAL FRANKFURTERS

THE municipal frankfurter is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and of that city alone, as yet. It is the newest caper in municipal ownership, and bids fair to become popular. Always there has been a shade of dubiety cast over the privately purveyed frankfurter, and oftentimes a strong suspicion of the bar sinister in its ancestry, but reform has come at last. So the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* advises us, and comments as follows:

> Cleveland, that city of Tom Johnson and three-cent car-fares, where recently all good folk walked and gave their car-fares to charity for one day, and where some one invented the advertisement for municipal managers—in short, that town where live things happen, even to passing Baltimore into sixth place in the census—has started a new one. Cleveland last season established municipal ice-cream- and peanut-stands in the public parks, furnishing good ice-cream and peanuts, full measure, at moderate cost.
>
> This merry little competition with individual business enterprise thrived, and now the city has added frankfurters, served hot, as is the pleasant custom, and with plenty of mustard.
>
> Wienerwurst in the municipal philanthropy! Let other cities meet and resolute and commission-govern themselves into efficiency and excellence, but give us Cleveland, with its whistling boiler and its skin capsules of pulverized hog—that is, we hope it is hog! Verily, Tom Johnson's town is some town.

A DOG HERO

LUCKY is the soldier, be he private or officer, who is mentioned in dispatches for conspicuous valor. Needless to say it rarely happens that any other than a human being earns such honor; and yet not long ago a dog, Marquis, the regimental dispatch-dog of the Twenty-third French Infantry, received honorable mention, having fallen while on duty at the battle of Sarrebourg, on the Belgian frontier. Says the dispatch from Dunkirk, appearing in the New York *Times:*

> At this action it became necessary for an officer to send a report immediately to his superior, but at the time the German fire was too intense to allow a man to cross the fire zone, and Marquis was charged with the mission.
>
> Off he ran, across the fire-swept zone, and arrived nearly at the objective point when a German ball struck him in the right side and brought him down. He struggled to his feet, tho losing a great deal of blood, and dragged himself up to the position where the officer was directing a section of machine guns. He let fall the order, reddened by his blood, and breathed his last.
>
> His soldier comrades are raising a fund for a monument, on which is to be inscribed, "Marquis—Killed on the Field of Honor."

Discouraging.—APPLICANT—"I'd like a job as reporter."

MANAGING EDITOR—"Nothing doing; you start as editorial writer and work your way up."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

PRESS POLL ON PROHIBITING THE EXPORT OF ARMS

(*Continued from page 226*)

for making a radical departure now from the beaten track of a century's precedents unless the Federal Government is to enter upon a most difficult and complicated experiment at a critical time." Besides, this journal points out that it would be impossible to draw any line, as to what exclusively is war material, "without inconsistencies," because "flour may be more vital to a nation at war than cartridges, and beef than rifles." So, too, thinks the Washington *Herald*, and the Atlanta *Constitution* says that "the twilight zone between armament and ammunition and articles of warfare which very closely touch our varied industries is too vague to permit us to take the chance of penalizing our export trade, and, for the time being, of seriously menacing our foreign commerce." "The rules which were good enough for all neutral nations in all preceding wars should be good enough for this," the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* says decisively, and the Houston *Chronicle* points out that to refuse to sell arms and munitions of war to belligerent nations would be to "invite certain very grave contingencies." The Allies are "advantaged by the present situation," this journal adds, yet not "by any overt act of the United States"; but if this Government put an embargo on war-material exports "it would immediately become the initiator and could justly be held responsible by any belligerent that might suffer inconvenience or disaster through such action."

More plainly still the New York *Times* tells us that to restrict trade in arms "at the demand of the friends of one of the belligerents would be a hostile act against the others," and the New York *Herald* wonders whether the German-Americans that importune Congress for an embargo law "think Germany has been a 'partner in crime' in permitting the house of Krupp to sell its product to belligerents the world over." The policy which German partizans are urging upon Congress seems, to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, one that Germany herself would certainly be "the last Power on earth to adopt . . . in a war in which she was not engaged." The upsetting of a precedent of international law dating back a hundred years, and the fact that we should violate our neutrality by enacting an embargo law, are two of the chief arguments against such a proposal in these cities of 50,000 and upward, as is evident from the observations of many other journals, among which may be named the Portland (Me.) *Press*, New Bedford *Evening Standard*, Boston *Daily Advertiser* and *Evening Record*, Lowell *Courier Citizen*, Fall River *News*, Providence *Tribune*, Hartford *Courant*, New Haven *Journal-Courier* and *Times Leader*, Buffalo *News* and *Times*, Syracuse *Post Standard* and *Herald*, New York *Sun*, *World*, *Press*, and *Tribune*, Philadelphia *Inquirer* and *Record*, Baltimore *News* and *American*, Washington *Post*, Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, Charleston *Evening Post*, Savannah *News*, Birmingham *Age-Herald*, New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, Dallas *Dispatch*, Kansas City *Journal*, Des Moines *Capital*, Indianapolis *Star* and *News*, and Detroit *Free Press*.

However, a third strong objection heard from these greater manufacturing and shipping centers is the plea that such legislation would inflict still greater losses on American business. "This country has already suffered severely" because of the war, says the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, which thinks "it would be the very acme of stupidity to sacrifice such business as our own manufacturers can secure" from the belligerents in our markets. Among many others that see the matter in this light are the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* and the Tacoma *Ledger*, and the coast daily says that the war "might last ten years," and asks whether we should "by our own volition cripple our industries indefinitely in pursuance of a vague theory that furnishing supplies prolongs the war, or in pursuance of a partizan contention that selling supplies to belligerents under present conditions favors one side more than another?" The South Bend *News-Times* believes that as we are not at war, "our commerce is ours to conduct with whatever Power wants it," and the Nashville *Banner*, discountenancing any attempt at an embargo, remarks: "Let 'em shoot! It makes good business for us." Commercial, also, is the view of the Erie *Times*, which says that "it is none of Uncle Sam's business to tell home manufacturers they can not sell their product wherever and whenever they please," and we hear from the Peoria *Star's* editor that "so long as the nations of Europe appear to be determined to fight, and as the United States is powerless to prevent it, I see no reason why our factories should not benefit by the demand for their products."

As long as the Government is "not officially responsible for, or does not lend encouragement to, transactions between manufacturers and agents," maintains the Wilkesbarre *Times-Leader*, there should be no prohibition of exports in "any materials used in war"; while not advocating any such prohibition, the East St. Louis *Journal* believes in being "impartial and fair to all the belligerents." No embargo "for this war," says the Omaha *Bee*, altho it holds that some arrangement "should be brought about by international agreement between the bigger Powers"; but that even then it would be a mistake is the belief of the Waterbury *Republican*, which says that such a law "would place a premium upon

Pyrene TRADE MARK

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have become the international weapons against fire. Thousands of them have been ordered by War and Naval Officers abroad and by the Red Cross organizations and are now in service.

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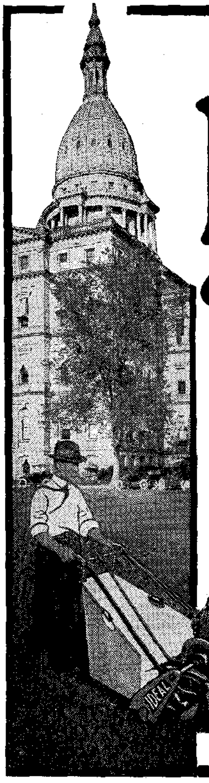

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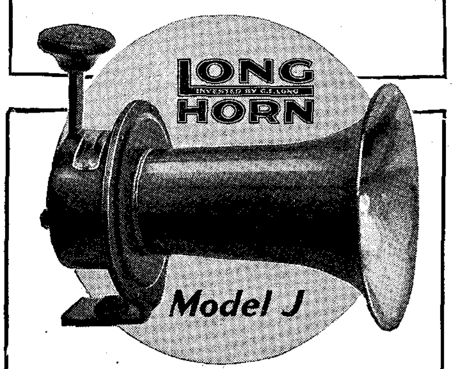

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deliberate war preparations by preventing peaceably inclined nations from strengthening themselves after war broke out." Along this line is the reasoning of several journals, among them the Springfield *Republican* and Rochester *Post-Express*, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* says that "as we have not contracted the habit of preparing for war before it comes, we might be much in need of just what some of the belligerents would now like to buy from us . . . and in that event our own ox would be gored, perhaps rather ruthlessly." In significant confirmation of this statement, we hear from the Chicago *Herald* that "judging from what has been said, officially and otherwise, as to the lack of ammunition and war material in the armed forces of the United States, we should be setting a dangerous precedent for ourselves if we should prohibit the exportation of war material to belligerent nations."

Another argument of self-interest is brought forward by the New York *Commercial*, which reminds us that if an embargo were declared, "the chances are the Allies would retaliate by refusing to trade with us in other ways." We are still "dependent on Great Britain," adds this journal, "for the transportation of most of our oversea trade. Our position from a business standpoint is vulnerable and our losses would be tremendous."

POPULATION 10,000 TO 50,000

The preceding comments have all come from cities of 50,000 and upward. Turning now to cities of a population from 10,000 to 50,000, we find 77 editors against an embargo, 61 in favor, and 17 that qualify their votes. In the latter category is the Pueblo *Chieftain*, which thinks the question is one to be settled by an International Conference, "not by the persons interested or the preference of the people of any one nation." The editor of this journal adds then: "My understanding is that the United States has always stood for the largest possible measure of freedom for neutral trade, and I believe this policy should be continued, altho I am not in favor of such action as would be equivalent to participation in the military operations of any belligerent." If *The Chieftain* means by this that it is opposed to our exportation of guns and ammunition, it has the support of the Decatur *Herald*, and perhaps also of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, which believes these markets should be kept open "with certain limitations." The *Chieftain's* suggestion of an international conference is seconded by the Council Bluffs *Nonpariel*, and the Moline *Dispatch* says there should be no embargo legislation "until it is agreed at a Hague Conference that such exportation shall be against international law," and the Northampton (Mass.) *Gazette* agrees that we shall stop it "when all the other nations do so—but not before." In the judgment of the Pottsville (Pa.) *Republican* our trade with the nations at war should be unrestricted so long as "we are free from damage liabilities," while the Bay City (Mich.) *Times* believes we should have this business "with the understanding that all belligerents are at liberty to make purchases at our door on an equal basis." This journal insists that there must be "no partiality and no favoritism" on our side if we permit this commerce, but the Ironton (Ohio) *Irontonian* would stop it by law "until shipments are possible to all the belligerents alike."

Forbid war-material exports, says the Grand Island (Neb.) *Independent*, "or, if that be impossible, stop national days for peace prayers," because "the two can not be harmonized," and the Cambridge (Ohio) *Jeffersonian* notes rather ironically that there is no use in legislating against the traffic "as long as our bankers are permitted to loan money to the belligerents." Whatever has been proper to sell and export for many years, according to the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press*, "we seem to have a good right to supply"; but it thinks submarines "questionable" and says that "England paid us a big indemnity for the *Alabama* raids; why are not submarines in the same class?" The debatable nature of "war materials" leads the Henderson (Ky.) *Journal and Gleaner* to answer our query with one of its own, as follows: "Do you mean wheat and corn, for instance?" and it adds that "tobacco also seems a very necessary 'war material' now." That the "question is not fully decided" is the verdict of the Oswego (N. Y.) *Times*, and altho the Washington (Pa.) *Observer* admits that it is "not prepared to answer," still it feels "inclined to believe" that the embargo should be laid. We hear from the Muscatine (Ia.) *Journal* that such a policy is right "in principle," yet it fears that legislation at this time "could be construed as a hostile act toward the only belligerents who can profit from such exports—the Allies"; and altho the Wausau (Wis.) *Record-Herald* denies the justification of an embargo law "as an original proposition," it is bound to add that "the encouragement of contraband trade is utterly inconsistent with the neutrality pretension of the Administration."

There is no doubt, however, in the mind of the San Diego *Herald* that we should forbid munition exports by law, for it believes this country should remain "absolutely neutral—unless the Japs are invited to destroy European civilization," in which case we should "call a halt." Again the Carnegie (Pa.) *Signal-Item* takes the same view because we must "keep entirely out of the muddle," and altho the Newport (R. I.) *Herald* confesses that it is "a fine point" whether war-material exports should be stopt, still it concludes that the answer

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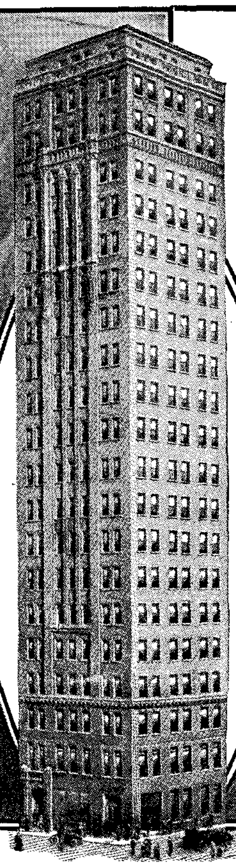

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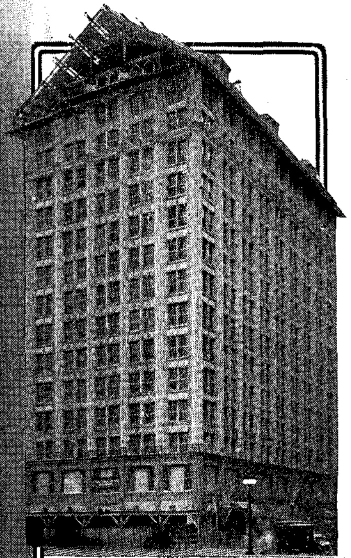

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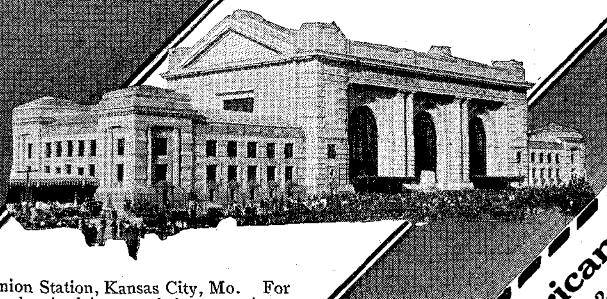

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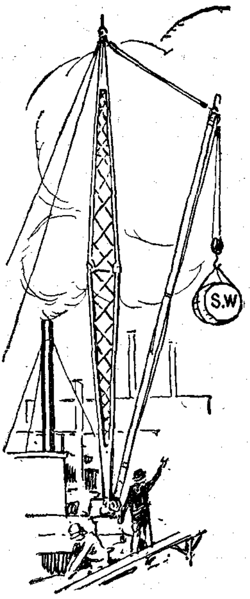

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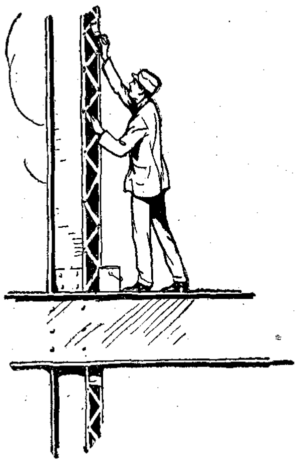

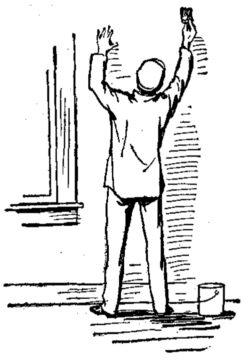

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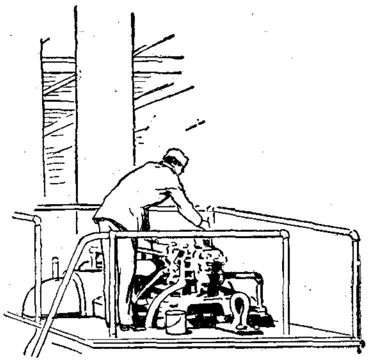

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COVER THE EARTH

must be in the affirmative. The Steubenville (Ohio) *Gazette* upholds the embargo plan for the reason that "a peace-loving nation should not help others war," and the Columbia (S. C.) *Record* agrees that "wars should be discouraged." So also thinks the Argenta (Ark.) *Times*, which admonishes us that "our influence should be altogether for peace," and adds that it is "opposed to selling other nations war material at any time," while the Auburn (N. Y.) *Citizen* clinches this argument with the statement that "we can not consistently advocate peace and create destructive agencies."

Another reason for restraining munition exports, according to the Martinsburg (W. Va.) *Evening Journal*, is the desire for "a speedy ending of the terrible carnage." This result can not be achieved by "furnishing war materials," we are told, and altho "the United States needs business badly, this kind is only a drop and only delays more prosperous conditions." In accord with this view is the Huntington (Ind.) *Herald*, the Columbia (Pa.) *Daily Spy*, which "would do everything possible to stop the war, as it will impoverish the world," and the Paris (Tex.) *Morning News*, which would deprive the belligerents of all materials in order to "cripple and starve them into stopping." Not remote from these ideas is the plea of the Logansport (Ind.) *Journal-Tribune* and the Canton (Ill.) *Daily Register* for the embargo on "humanitarian" grounds.

Nevertheless, no matter what reasons are advanced by the friends of embargo legislation, the opposition discovers counter-arguments equally various and valid in their eyes. For instance, the Sacramento *Star*, believing that the "belligerents would get materials somewhere," thinks that "we might as well sell them," an opinion confirmed by the Everett (Wash.) *Herald*, which adds that, altho "an innocent party, we have suffered tremendously because of this conflict." Consequently, says this journal, "to deprive ourselves uselessly of a little of the profit that comes our way as partial offset to our losses, ethically might be correct, but practically would be folly"; and the Hammond (Ind.) *Times* observes that we must "certainly not" forbid war-material exports because "we need the money." If the industries that produce war materials "are legitimate in times of peace, why not in war?" queries the Macon *Telegraph*, and it remarks that "this is their 'open' season." The Amsterdam (N. Y.) *Recorder* would consider any embargo legislation "an uncalled-for interference with American trade," and the Easton (Pa.) *Free Press* notes that "this country's iron people need all the business they can get, and so do manufacturers in other lines." In consuming their products, this journal goes on to say, "the war helps them," and as for the war-

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ring nations, "if they *will* fight, let them fight it out right." Chiming in with this expression is the statement of the Marshall (Tex.) *Messenger* that "as they seem determined to fight to exhaustion, and the longer they fight the better it will be for this country commercially and industrially, let them have all they can pay for"; and the Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* also believes we should export supplies in order that the war be fought "to a finish now so that we need not have another for a century."

If we lay an embargo, the Aberdeen (Wash.) *World* remarks, "we end the war, But—let the shipments go on," to match which verdict there is the converse conclusion of the Waterloo (Ia.) *Courier and Reporter*, that "the more supplies and war materials they receive the sooner the war will be ended." As long as shippers export "at their own risk, which we believe they are now doing," observes the Bradford (Pa.) *Era*, "let them get some profit out of the fanatical strife," and this condition is also mentioned by the Millville (N. J.) *Republican;* but the Plainfield (N. J.) *Courier-News*, which maintains, with the Bakersfield *Californian*, that we are to "sell to any and all" of the belligerents impartially, adds, "f.o.b. in the United States and let them take their own risks of transportation." According to this journal such a procedure is true neutrality, which would suffer "a flagrant violation," we hear from the Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal*, by any embargo legislation. So also agree the Sheboygan (Wis.) *Journal* and the Sioux City *Tribune*, which says any law of this sort would be "a dangerous precedent," would not affect all alike and might never so affect them. Those that say our munition exports are a breach of neutrality are asked by the Waco *Times-Herald* to "take notice" of Thomas Jefferson as an authority, and it quotes from his letter to the British Minister as follows:

> "Our citizens have always been free to make, vend, and export arms. It is the constant occupation and livelihood of some of them. To suppress their callings, the only means perhaps of their subsistence, because a war exists in foreign and distant countries, in which we have no concern, would scarcely be expected. It would be hard in principle and impossible in practise. The law of nations, respecting the rights of peace, does not require from them such an internal disarrangement in their occupations."

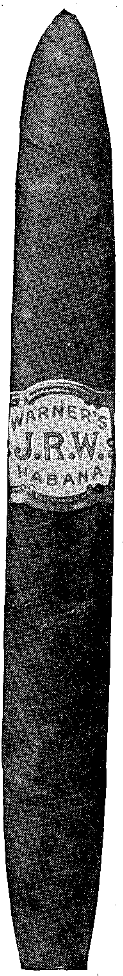
"It might be well," this journal comments then, "for some of our alleged neutrals to get their Americanism on straight." The Walla Walla *Union* brings objection to any law against munition exports on the ground that it is "too hard to draw the line" between what are and what are not "war materials," and the Geneva (N. Y.) *Times* objects because "we might want to import some ourselves sometime." Still this journal would favor the embargo if ratified by "international agreement," but the Binghamton (N. Y.) *Republican-Herald* is irrevocably against the proposal, and, recalling a previous embargo, says that "it's a long, long way from 1914 to the American sea policy of 1812."

TOWNS OF 10,000 AND LESS

As a large percentage of our people live in towns of this size and in the adjoining rural districts, the importance of sounding their opinion is evident. The editorial poll shows 86 newspapers against embargo legislation; 79 in favor, and 9 qualified.

If by stopping exports of all kinds of war materials we can starve the belligerents into peace, then the Cape Girardeau (Mo.) *Republican*, Wagoner *Courier-Sayings*, Ruston (La.) *Leader*, Hereford (Tex.) *Brand*, Bismarck (N. D.) *Tribune*, and Colton (Cal.) *Courier* favor an embargo, and *The Courier* would also "include Mexico." The Clarksdale (Miss.) *Register* thinks that "by furnishing war materials we are assisting in prolonging the war," while others, among them the La Grange (Ga.) *Reporter*, hold that "to pretend neutrality and a desire for peace," while we provide means for the continuance of the war, is "the limit of inconsistency," and it goes on to say that "our attitude should be that of a big brother to all of the nations, sensible of the fact that matters have gone to a point where they must fight it out among themselves, but anxious to aid them in arranging honorable terms of peace whenever the time is appropriate for these offices." This judgment is indorsed by the Bristol (Va.) *Herald-Courier*, the Mt. Vernon (Ind.) *Democrat*, and the Buffalo (Wyo.) *Bulletin*, which informs us that "it is a violation of the neutrality law to export horses and foodstuffs to Great Britain or any other country at war." Again, the Corpus Christi (Tex.) *Caller* would forbid the exportation of war munitions "absolutely," and, evidently having neutrality in mind, adds that "one shell, properly used, may be much more effective than one armed man or many soldiers equipped in the United States uniform." Less familiar is the far-sighted argument of the Arlington (Ill.) *Cook County Herald*, which believes that "we jeopardize our own country by furnishing arms to Mexico, England, Germany, *et al.*"

Taking up the "qualified" replies from towns of the ten-thousand-and-less class, we learn that the Waukesha (Wis.) *Freeman* favors "a much restricted exportation of arms and munitions." If by "war materials" is meant "manufactures of arms and ammunition," says the Morgantown (W. Va.) *New Dominion*, of course their exportation should be stopt; an action that should be taken, however, according to the Astoria (Ore.) *Astorian*, only if such shipment "impair our supply." The Bath (Me.) *Times* does not



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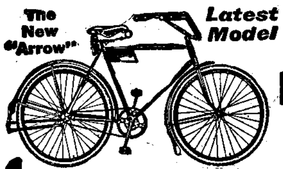

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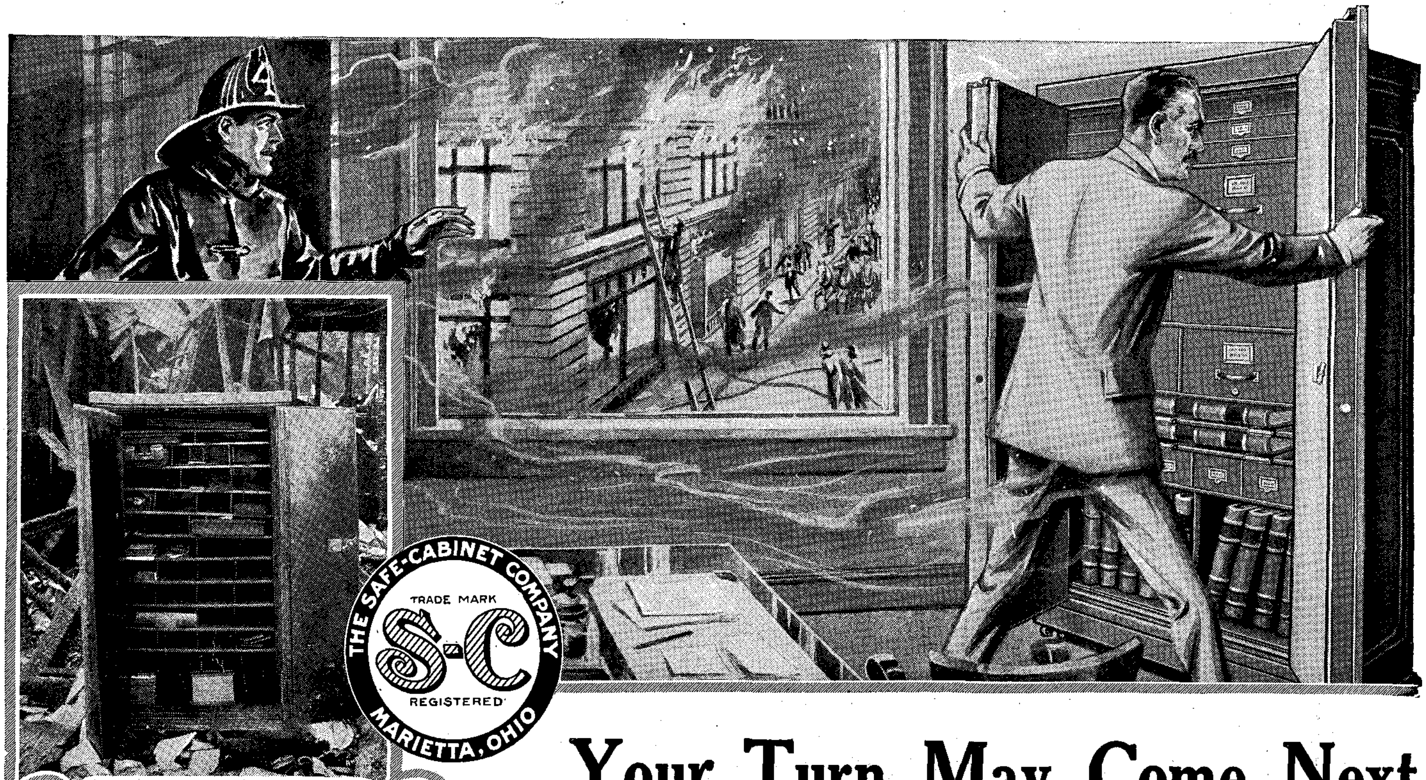

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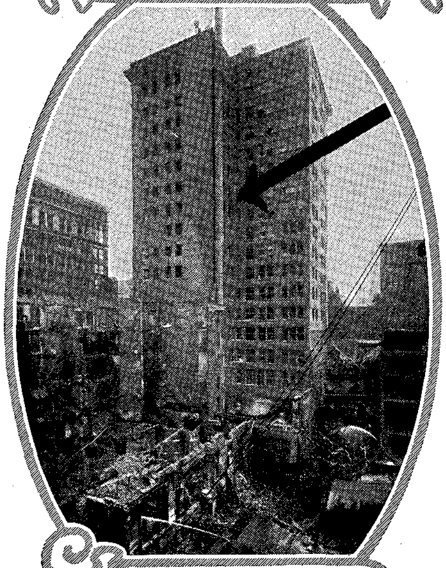

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THE SAFE-CABINET

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believe in an embargo law, but demands that all the belligerents be treated alike, while the Fulton (Mo.) *Gazette*, tho "open to conviction, leans toward keeping the markets open if neutrality can be preserved." We should be "honestly neutral," observes the Cadillac (Mich.) *News*, "including whatever that may make necessary"; and the Buffalo (Okla.) *Harper County Democrat* says that the question whether the exportation of war materials to the belligerent nations should be stopt by law "depends upon conditions and who they are." It is "a complex question," in the judgment of the Hastings (Neb.) *Daily Republican* and one "for Government solution at Washington."

The evidence of doubt in the foregoing opinions is even more noticeable by contrast with the utterances of editors that are in flat-footed opposition to any embargo legislation. The enactment of any such law would be considered "a breach of neutrality" by the St. Albans (Vt.) *Messenger*, and "as establishing a dangerous precedent in case we were thrown into war and sought neutral markets, as we would have to make good our deficiencies." The proposal impresses the Columbus (Neb.) *Telegram* as "absurd, prior to an international agreement for disarmament," and the Webster City (Ia.) *Freeman-Tribune* would not forbid munition exports "unless other nations do." The fact that we should not legislate for ourselves alone has its influence on the Helena (Ark.) *World*, which sums up the matter as follows:

> "No private concern should be allowed to manufacture arms for use in war; but since practically all war materials are now manufactured by private concerns, and since, when roused by the war spirit, men will fight with their fists and sticks and stones if denied the use of other weapons, I see no reason why American concerns should be barred from the sale of war material to belligerents, unless private concerns in other countries are similarly barred."

From the Grafton (W. Va.) *Sentinel* comes the objection that "too much exportation has already been effectually prohibited by law"; and the Burlington (N. J.) *Enterprise* reminds us that no nation hesitated to sell munitions of war during the Civil War, nor would "refuse to sell if we had war," and it can see "no good reason why we should place a ban upon American arms and ammunition factories." Somewhat less reserved is the remark of the Fergus Falls (Minn.) *Journal*, that "it is better to furnish the Allies with means to fight than to have to defend ourselves or share the fate of Belgium later." A recurrent argument is that of the Ada (Okla.) *News*, and the Sheridan (Wyo.) *Enterprise*, which says that "an abundance of war materials will stop the war quicker," while the Hastings (Minn.) *Gazette* favors war exports, so the belligerents can "fight it out." Similarly thinks the Union (S. C.) *Progress*, which believes it would be a mistake to enact an embargo law "because it would not be of lasting benefit to any nation, as this war has to be fought to a finish before universal peace can be hoped for; and the sooner that end is accomplished the better for all concerned."

In the judgment of the Rawlins (Wyo.) *Journal*, "our manufacturers should be permitted to profit" by the war, and the Hancock (Mich.) *Copper Journal* observes that "while we are torn with grief at the desperate state of affairs in Europe brought about by the war, we can not refuse to supply them with whatever goods they may need. Our own people are also entitled to some consideration, and the war has already caused much suffering and hardship in America. To refuse to ship goods to any European country that wants them would mean starvation and the poorhouse for thousands in America and would not help the people of Europe in the slightest degree, but would rather add to their distress by causing a still further shortage of the necessaries of life." That American manufacturers should be permitted "to sell to any one able to buy" is the opinion of the Carruthersville (Mo.) *Democrat*, "but the purchaser should assume responsibility of delivery." "Let all trade be unrestrained," says the Center (Ala.) *Coosa River News*, and the phrase expresses the conviction too of the Roswell (N. M.) *News*, Cœur d'Alene (Idaho) *Press*, the Elkins (W. Va.) *Randolph Enterprise*, and others, including the Texarkana (Ark.) *Texarkanian*, which says we must be free to "sell to all the world everything legitimate that we can supply all the time. We are a nation of peace. We stand for liberty. Our strength lies in these principles and in our patriotism and boundless resources."

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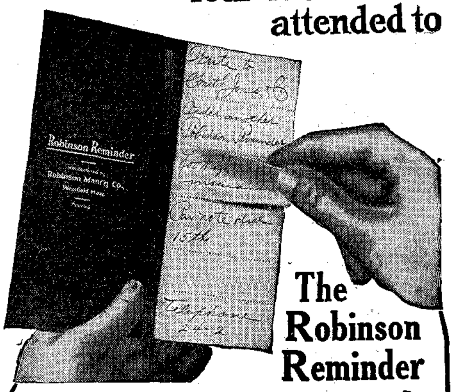
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

STOCK QUOTATIONS HERE AND IN BERLIN

QUOTATIONS for standard stocks in New York and Berlin in January are interesting, as showing what effects on prices in the two countries the war has produced. In New York there had been, since the opening of the Stock Exchange, an almost continuous advance, until January 22, when a slight reaction, followed by recovery, and again by reaction, set in. The net result was a considerable rise in standard stocks, as well as a large increase in the volume of transactions. Following is a table, compiled by the New York *Evening Post*, showing quotations for nine standard stocks at the close of business on July 30, at the reopening of the Exchange in December, the highest quotations reached in December, and the quotations for the week ending January 22:

Stock	*Close, July 30*	*Reopening Price*	*High, Dec.*	*Week ending Jan. 22*
Amal. Cop....	49 ½	50 ¼	57 ¾	58
Beth. Steel....	30	42	46 ⅝	54 ⅜
Can. Pac......	157 ½	160	161 ½	167 ½
Lehigh Val....	122	132 ½	138 ¾	139 ⅛
N. Y. Cen.....	80	85 ½	85 ½	92 ¾
Reading......	140	145 ½	151 ⅛	153 ⅞
St. Paul......	85 ¼	86	92 ⅞	93 ½
Un. Pacific....	113 ½	121 ⅞	122	122 ⅞
U. S. Steel....	51 ⅞	55	55	53 ⅜

It will be seen that these stocks were all higher on January 22, and the most of them considerably higher than they were on July 30. *The Post* states that they averaged 6½ points above the level at which the Exchange was reopened in December. It was curious, however, that, while the prices for January 22 stood "handsomely above those of July 30," only one or two of the leading stocks had yet risen to the prices which prevailed on July 28, two days before the Exchange was closed, and three days before Germany declared war against Russia. An explanation was found in the fact that those three eventful midsummer days "were witnessing, without wholly understanding what it meant, the greatest financial panic in history." The writer adds that the advances made since then were "the market's logical enough response to the movement of foreign exchange, the grain situation, the quite unexpected improvement in the cotton market, the announcement of a merchandise-export balance for December larger by $20,000,000 than the highest previous estimate, and the very great ease in money."

The writer raises the question whether these conditions and events had not then been discounted by the Exchange, or whether the rise would continue. It is commonly the case with the stock market that after a rise has partly spent itself, it assumes the attitude of one waiting for a fresh turn in the news. Since the Exchange opened, an unusual series of cheerful influences prevailed, while the unpleasant things that so often alternate with pleasant ones had been absent; at least, this was the case until the passing of the quarterly dividend on Steel common, on January 26. Apart from that event there remained two important influences, the force of which had thus far been unknown. One of these was the effect on prices of "the world's peculiar state of credit expansion," the other the singular absence, which obviously could not long continue, of any direct influence on the market through notable occurrences that affected the fortunes of one side or the other in the war itself.

Contemporary with the *Evening Post* article was the publication of a letter from Berlin in the New York *Times Annalist* of January 25, this letter being dated on January 5, pertaining to the question of reopening the Berlin Exchange for official trading, prospects for which at that time had become more promising. The correspondent included in his letter the best available, tho unofficial, quotations for the end of December of standard securities dealt in on the Berlin Exchange. His table, reprinted herewith, gives the prices which prevailed about the end of December and those for July 25, as follows:

	Price		
	End of Dec.		
Security	*Bid*	*Asked*	*July 25*
Imperial 3s..........	69.75	70.00	74.30
Imperial 3 ½s........	81.87	82.00	85.90
New 5s (War Loan)..	98.25	98.50	*97.50
Deutsche Bank......	216.00	218.00	221.00
Disconto-Gesellschaft.	168.00	170.00	172.62
Dresdner Bank......	130.00	132 00	139.00
Allgemeine Electricity	198.00	200.00	218.00
Siemens & Halske....	193.00	195.00	194.62
North German Lloyd	81.00	83.00	92.50
Hamburg-Am. Line..	91.00	93.00	108.75
Mochumer (iron)....	202.00	205.00	199.62
Deutsch-Lux. (iron and coal)............	93.00	95.00	106.50
Gelenkirchen (iron)...	158.00	160.00	162.75
Phœnix (iron and coal)	198.00	200.00	212.25
Harpener (coal)......	156.00	158.00	158.75
Adlerwerke (autos., &c)	250.00	254.00	265.00
Badische Anilin......	378.00	383.00	494.00
Schwartzkopff (machinery).........	252.00	255.00	239.50
Benz (automobiles)...	174.00	176.00	130.00
Koeln-Rottweiler Powder...............	353.00	357.00	311.00
Deutsche Waffed und Munition (small arms andammunitiontrust)	360.00	364.00	299.00
Rheinische Metall (artillery)...........	161.00	163.00	82.50

* Subscription price, Sept. 19.

Commenting on these quotations, the correspondent declares them to be "highly satisfactory." Even with companies whose earnings were not favorably affected by the war's demand, "prices show for the most part only small declines," some being in fact higher than they were at the end of July. This comparative steadiness of prices was urged in Berlin as an important reason for reopening the Exchange.

BETTER PRICES FOR COTTON

The increase, since November 1, of two cents a pound in the price of cotton is assumed by experts in the South to have resulted in a net increase of approximately $120,000,000 in the cash value of cotton. In a letter from Atlanta to *The Journal of Commerce* it is declared that the effect of this increased price "has been felt in every line of business in the South." Merchants and bankers all over the cotton belt agree as to an improvement. The correspondent says further:

"Conservative observers say that never

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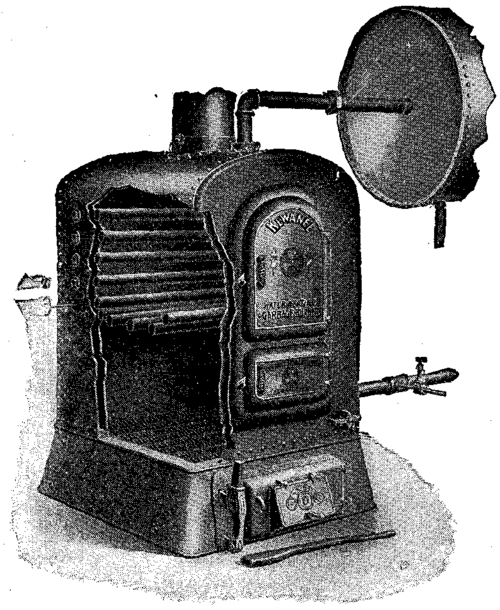
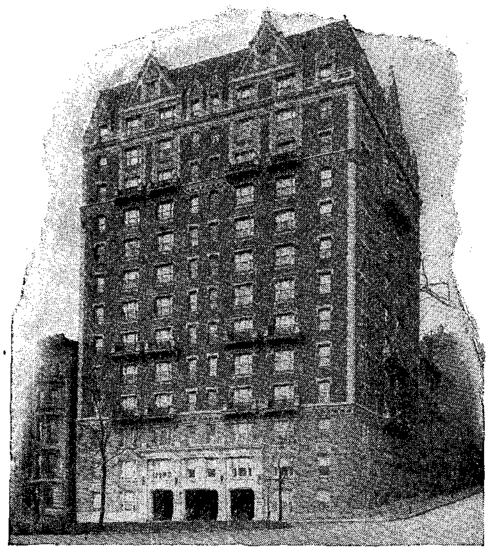
Water Heating Garbage Burners
Turn Garbage Into Fuel



The operation is very simple. A small coal fire is started on the lower grates, the garbage being thrown into the upper chamber. It requires only a short time to dry the garbage, when it burns completely, without odor, leaving only a small amount of fine odorless ash.

The by-pass (a patented feature of all Kewanee Water Heating Garbage Burners) prevents the wet and damp garbage from smothering the fire when it is first started, as it provides a passage for the flames around the garbage.



Riverside Mansions, 410 Riverside Drive, New York City
Kewanee Water Heating Garbage Burner Installed.

¶ If you are the owner of an apartment building, hotel, hospital, restaurant or sanitarium you cannot afford to have your garbage hauled away.

¶ Garbage contains much good fuel matter. And in a Kewanee Water Heating Garbage Burner you can use garbage and rubbish as part of the fuel necessary for heating the hot water needed.

¶ Furthermore, the only really sanitary way of disposing of garbage is by burning it on the premises where it originates before it has a chance to decay and breed and feed flies, rats and other disease and filth carrying insects and vermin.

¶ A Kewanee Water Heating Garbage Burner will do these two things for you. It will solve your garbage problem by burning all your garbage and rubbish without odor—and it will reduce your hot water costs to a minimum by using garbage and rubbish as fuel.

¶ Our booklet "Turn Your Garbage Into Fuel" will be sent you on request.

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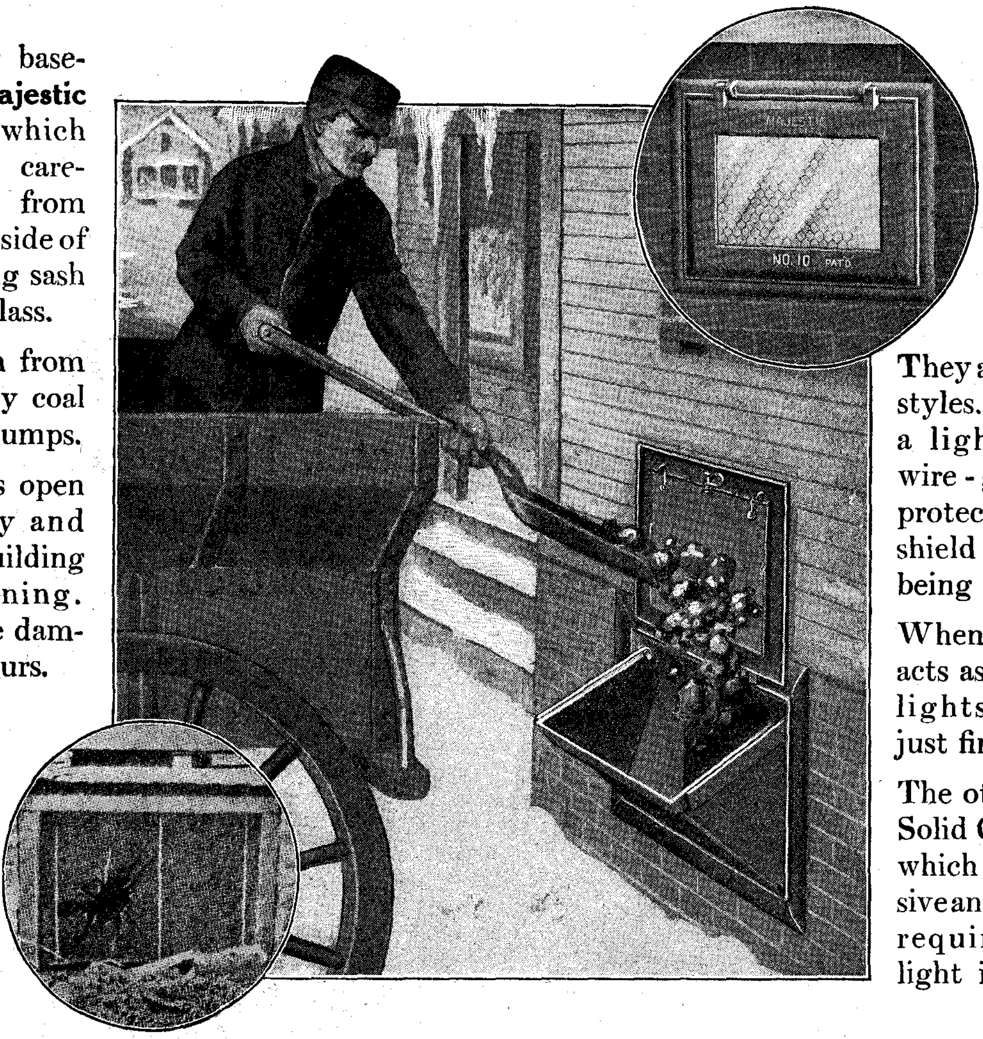
The Right Way to Get Coal

Protect Your Building When Having Coal Delivered

Place in your basement wall a **Majestic Coal-Chute** which prevents the careless coal man from disfiguring the side of house, smashing sash and breaking glass.

Saves the lawn from being soiled, by coal dust and stray lumps.

The door locks open automatically and protects the building above the opening. Just where the damage always occurs.



The Old Way

The New Way

They are made in two styles. One style with a light of 1-4 inch wire-glass, which is protected by a steel shield when coal is being thrown in.

When not in use it acts as a window and lights the coal bin just fine.

The other style has a Solid Cast Iron Door which is less expensive and answers every requirement when light is not desired.

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The Majestic can easily be installed in a new home or one that is already built. In a new house provision should be made for it when building the foundation. In a house already erected the Majestic Coal Chute can be installed in the space now occupied by the basement window, The window opening can be arranged to fit the Majestic.

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The Majestic Coal Chute is extra durable, and will outlast the building. It has a heavy steel body—cast-iron door frame and boiler plate hopper. When open the hopper comes out automatically, catching all the coal. When chute is closed it sets flush with the foundation, It has a glass door, giving good light to the basement. It locks from the inside and is absolutely burglar proof.

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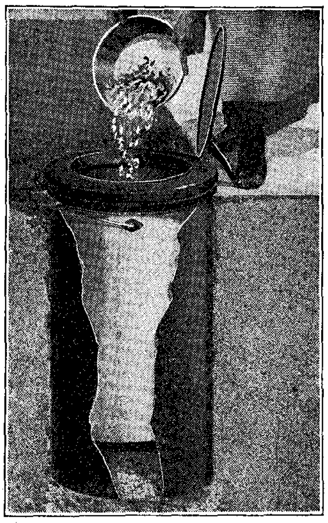
Over 100,000 owners who take pride in their buildings have installed Majestic Coal Chutes. Architects and Contractors indorse them and specify their use in the new modern homes and buildings. Hold off on your next coal delivery until you investigate the merits of the Majestic Coal Chute and arrange to install one in your home.



The Majestic
Underground
Garbage Receiver

The Majestic comes in three sections—iron receptacle for can—the can proper and iron top. It is very simple to install.

Just dig a hole the size of the receptacle. Set the receptacle into the ground. Put the can inside and the top in place. It is always closed—absolutely water tight and frost proof. It prevents the breeding of germs, flies and insects and is protected against dogs, cats, and rats and mice.

When the can is filled, the garbage man simply takes off the iron top, lifts out the can and empties it without trouble or extra work. In case you move, it can be taken along like any piece of furniture.

Let Us Send You Our Free Book Send at once and get complete information about these two home necessities. Save your family's health. Save yourself hundreds of steps. Stop using the old-fashioned, germ-breeding unsanitary garbage pails. Protect your home and lawn from the careless coal man. Investigate today these new, modern conveniences. Get the full facts. Learn how little they cost — and how much they mean to health, cleanliness and work. Write today.

The Majestic Company, 510 Erie Street, Huntington, Ind.

New York City, 50 Beekman St. The Galt Stove and Furnace Co., Galt, Ontario, Canada **Kansas City, 5212 Saida Ave.**

has there been such a holding movement in the South as that noted since the opening of the present cotton season. When the mills entered the market for their full supply they found the market closed. Farmers refused to sell, and Southern business, which depends so largely upon moving of the cotton-crop, marked time awaiting readjustment. About December 1, improvement began, owing, it is said, to resumption of foreign shipments and adjustment and reopening of Exchanges.

"In a statistical statement, H. G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, mentions that on November 1 last the Federal Department of Agriculture figured the average price of cotton to producers at about $31.50 per bale, while to-day it is about $10 more.

"At that time," Mr. Hester says, "with the cotton-exchanges practically closed, the trade for several months had been drifting with no fixt standard of value. Gulf States farmers were selling at one price and Atlantic States farmers at another. Consternation prevailed. From August 1 to November 1, 1914, farmers marketed 2,719,000 bales, or 2,323,000 bales less than was marketed during the corresponding three months of the previous year. But the figures show that from November 1, 1914, to January 22, 1915, 6,801,000 bales were marketed, as compared to 5,598,000 bales brought into sight during the same period last season. Thus, since the Exchanges have opened, the South has marketed, at advancing value, almost 7,000,000 bales, exceeding last year's movement for the same period by 1,200,000 bales.

"The world's visible supply of American cotton, January 22 last, was 5,217,000 bales. The 1914 crop generally is estimated at 16,250,000 bales, of which 9,520,000 have been marketed, leaving 6,730,000 to be marketed. The visible supply and that remaining to be marketed total 11,947,000 bales. On a basis of $10 a bale advance the increase in value, since November 1 last, has been $119,470,000, and practically all of this increase belongs to the South. Thus the South is better off to-day by approximately $120,000,000 than she was on November 1, last."

THE EFFECTS OF WAR ON TRADE

It has been estimated since January 1 that the international trade of all countries, in consequence of the European War, has fallen about 40 per cent., that is, it is running at the rate of about $24,000,000,000 per year, whereas in normal times it should be about $40,000,000,000. The countries which have suffered least are our own and Great Britain, but with them the loss for four months was about 27 per cent. It is not believed that much improvement will take place so long as all the principal manufacturing countries, except our own, are engaged in war and workers are taken from factories and sent to battle-fields. The constant increase in the list of contraband articles, the creation of embargoes on wool and rubber, the scarcity of ships, and the continual existence of moratoria in a dozen countries outside the war area will further hamper international trade. Following are interesting points as to a revival here in trade, as made in a circular issued by the National City Bank:

"The business situation in the United States, while showing no pronounced change, is continuing to adjust and settle itself upon a surer basis. There is a creeping confidence abroad which has grown noticeably stronger from week to week as progress toward normal conditions has been made, but it is held in check by the foreign situation.

"In three historic years a great wheat-crop in the United States, coincident with an unusual foreign demand, has furnished the impetus for great prosperity, to wit, in 1879, when it tided the country easily over the task of resuming specie payments; in 1891, when it produced the boom year of 1892; and in 1898, when, after years of almost continuous gold exports, it reversed the movement and started the most remarkable period of expansion the country has ever known. The same situation now appears again. Our exports of wheat are on an unparalleled scale at high prices, and the movement is quite certain to continue until our surplus is exhausted.

"Money is becoming very easy in the centers, and the situation is relaxing in the country, as shown by the steady retirement of Aldrich-Vreeland currency, and the reduction of the discount-rates of the Federal reserve banks. Reports from the grain States, where the farmers are in a most commanding position, show that bank deposits have only lately begun to rise, indicating that the crop has moved slowly. The main stimulus from the prosperity of this region, therefore, is yet to be felt.

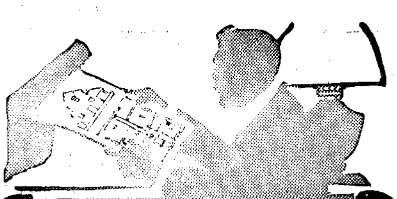
"Capital is accumulating, and there is a good investment market for high-class securities. Small issues by the Canadian Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern have gone off with a rush, and undoubtedly the country has large purchasing power in reserve.

"It will be seen that many of the fundamental conditions are working into a state favorable to an industrial revival. Contractors and manufacturers in all lines of construction materials are making the lowest prices known in years. Labor, if not cheaper per hour, is cheaper in results, for a choice can be made. In the private business field, with individuals or corporations who are able to go ahead with their plans without resorting to the security markets, these conditions always make a strong appeal.

"Over against these encouraging conditions, there looms up the European situation. No calculations for the future can be made without regard for the influence of the war, and as there is no knowing how long the war will last, large undertakings, which involve public financing and commitments for the future, are not likely to be begun. Moreover, it will have to be an exceptionally promising new enterprise that can make a stronger appeal to capital than the old and seasoned securities and Government bonds that for a long time will be available on unusual terms. This is the underlying weakness of the industrial situation."

BETTER TIMES PREDICTED

About a year ago a consensus of opinion was taken by a prominent financial publication as to the outlook for business improvement. Writers of prominence in the field of economics were asked for their opinions, and practically all, save one, were optimistic, some of them notably so. The one exception was Byron W. Holt, author of books and many pamphlets on economic subjects and well known as a tariff expert. Mr. Holt's prediction was that something in the nature of a panic was before the country—not perhaps a wide-spread and deep panic, but a condition sufficiently grave to belong in the panic class. His attitude at that time, therefore, gives to an article by him in the current number of *Moody's Magazine*, predicting a revival in business, exceptional interest and value. While Mr. Holt does not believe business will revive much for several months yet, since our wound has been deep—and deep wounds do not heal quickly—he is still of opinion that industry will begin to revive moderately in the near future. He sets forth the following reasons, and with them



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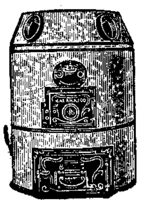

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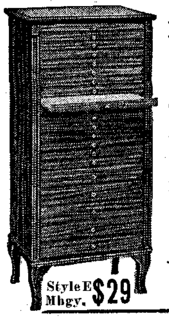

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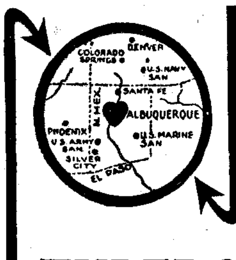

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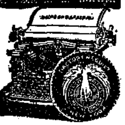

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such unfavorable modifying factors as exist:

"1. Money is cheap, and, with our new banking and currency system, is likely to continue cheap until business improves materially.

"2. Partly because of the war, there is a great demand for most of our agricultural and for some of our manufactured products—all of which are being supplied at profitable prices.

"3. Employed labor is most effective when unemployment is greatest.

"4. With average steel prices the lowest since 1901, with lumber, cement, bricks, and paints the lowest in many years, and with cheap money and effective labor, the present is a most favorable time to erect buildings and make improvements.

"5. The freight-rate increase will give needed relief to our railroads and improve their buying power. Unfortunately, this relief must come out of the pockets of our shippers and consumers. The net benefit, therefore, will not be great.

"It would, of course, be unfair not to mention the most important of the unfavorable factors:

"1. The war drain on the world's capital and the slaughter of millions of able-bodied men.

"2. The great burden of war-taxes laid upon our own and upon the foreign consumers of our goods.

"3. The disorganized credit structure which has weakened the buying power of most nations.

"4. The excessively high prices of most foodstuffs and of some articles of clothing.

"5. The economic readjustments that had begun and that were, as we believe, partly responsible for the world-wide discontent that made the present great war possible, must continue and will be a disturbing factor—politically and industrially. These would change the distribution of the products, so that labor would get a larger, and land owners and other monopolists a smaller, share of the joint product of land, labor, and capital.

"Balancing the good and the bad factors, we look for industrial improvement, beginning not later than next spring. However, with enforced economy on the part of a majority of our consumers, we can hardly conceive of great prosperity for several years.

"While business failures will probably continue heavy for several months—and may even increase for a few months—and while Wall Street may, for some time yet, be gathering up the wreckage of the financial storm caused by the European cataclysm, yet we are inclined to think that the process of repair has already begun in the financial world and that good bonds and stocks will not soon again sell at their low prices of two months ago. We, therefore, think that it is time to think about making investments. As to speculative purchases, we are less certain."

A NEW HIGH RECORD FOR FARM-PRODUCTS

The value of farm-products in this country last year reached a total of about $10,000,000,000, or $83,000,000 more than in 1913. Because of the inability of Southern farmers to sell cotton, the figures are somewhat less than they would be with normal conditions ruling in the cotton-market. As the total stands, it eclipses all records of the combined value of farm-products in this country. Not only does it eclipse all records, but it was more than double the total value of our farm-products fifteen years ago. Other items pertaining to this huge total were given out recently in Washington:

"Crops this year were valued at $6,044,480,000, and the estimated total value of the animal products and of the farm animals sold and slaughtered was $3,828,456,000. The corn- and wheat-crops were the most valuable ever produced in the United States, bringing the year's crop-value total to only $88,279,000 less than the total for last year, despite the loss of more than $300,000,000 in the value of the cotton-crop.

"The estimated value of the animal products on the farm in 1914 is distinctly higher than in 1913, which was itself a record year in the value of this class of products. This is due to general but slight increases in production, except for sheep and swine, and in prices, more especially to a small increase in the average farm price of eggs, and to a more considerable increase in the farm price of cattle and calves sold and slaughtered.

"It must be borne in mind that the amounts of these estimates do not stand for net wealth produced, nor for cash received, nor for profit, nor for income in any sense. Each product is valued, as in the census, when it reached commercial form, and the grand aggregate of all items is to be regarded as an index-number, or from a relative rather than from an absolute point of view.

"The sales of crops last year were estimated at $2,928,000,000; sales of live stock, $2,919,000,000; a total of $5,847,000,000. The estimated value of total sales per farm was $892; and sales per capita of rural population (excluding towns), $139.

"The value of the principal farm-crops this year was: Corn, $1,702,599,000; wheat, $878,680,000; hay, $779,068,000; cotton, $519,616,000; oats, $499,431,000; potatoes, $198,609,000; barley, $105,903,000; tobacco, $101,411,000; sweet potatoes, $41,294,000; rye, $37,018,000; sugar-beets, $27,950,000; rice, $21,849,000; flaxseed, $19,540,000, and buckwheat, $12,892,000.

"In the production of the above fourteen principal crops this year's aggregate was about 10 per cent. larger than in 1913 and 6 per cent. smaller than in 1912, which year stands as one of the greatest aggregate production in the United States. This year two important crops exceeded previous records—wheat, with 891,000,000 bushels, following the 1913 record of 763,000,000 bushels, and cotton, with 15,966,000 bales (preliminary estimate), the previous record being 15,693,000 bales in 1911.

"The value per acre of all enumerated crops averaged about $16.44 this year, compared with $16.52 in 1913 and $16.15 in 1912."

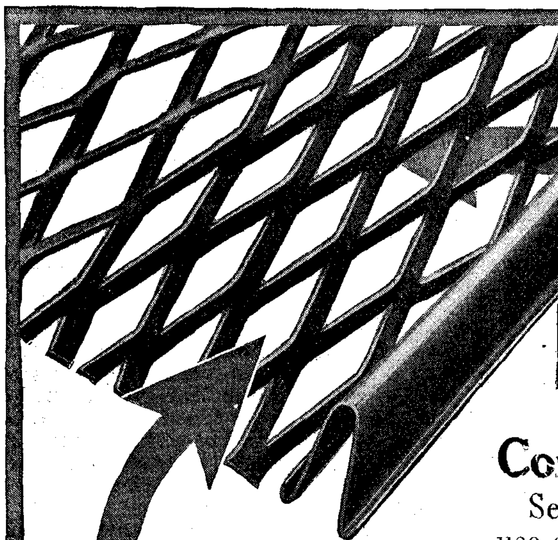
MR. HILL ON PROSPERITY

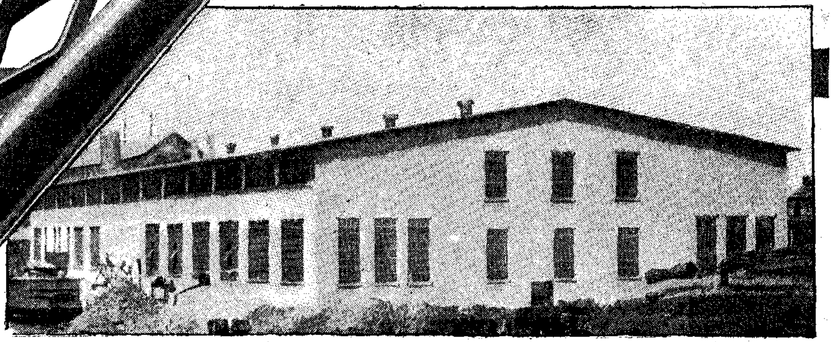
At a dinner in Rochester some weeks ago, James J. Hill declared that the only obstacles, aside from war, that could prevent in this country an era of the greatest prosperity ever known were "political agitation and overregulation of business." It is now more than ten years, he said, since the business interests of the country were "placed under fire." Since then, the attack has steadily "increased in violence and decreased in discrimination." He added:

"The ingenuity of restless minds has taxed itself to invent new restrictions, new regulations, new punishments for guilty and innocent alike.

"When hostile regulation goes to this extent, without promise of a limit to either its objects or its orders, business would come to a halt tho tariff-rates were raised to the skies and peace prevailed all over the earth. For new plants will not be built, raw material will not be bought, wages can not be paid unless capital is ready in sufficient quantities to perform the functions that are possible to it alone.

"Here there is no uncertainty. Capital,



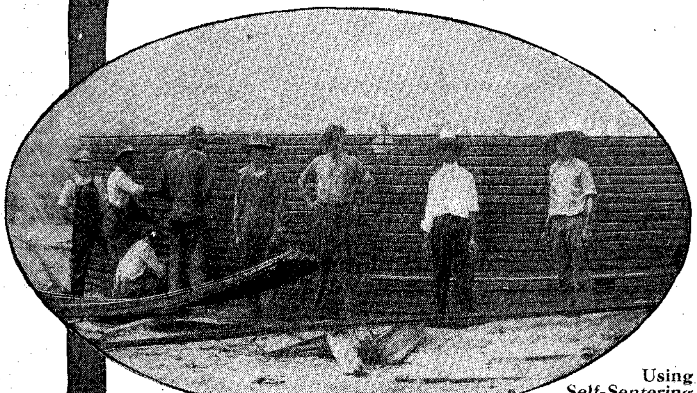


Foundry with Self-Sentering Walls and Roof

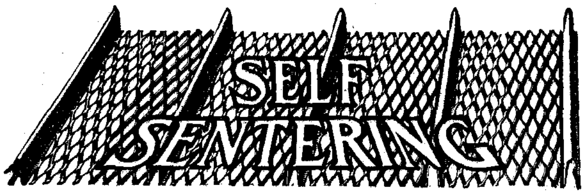
Concrete Harnessed—Building Costs Cut

Self-Sentering with this diamond mesh does away with the use of forms. Self-Sentering has made concrete construction universal, economical, adaptable to any type of building.

By doing away with the labor and lumber cost of forms and other slow and clumsy contrivances, Self-Sentering brings the cost of concrete to a figure where one can not afford to build permanent structures of perishable material.



Using Self-Sentering in an 80,000-gal. circular water tank



Patented March 3, 1914. Other patents pending

construction can not burn, it can not decay.

For a required strength it is the lightest construction you can use. The reason for this is that the metal in Self-Sentering comes at just the right place in the finished slab.

Self-Sentering saves space. When you use a two-inch Self-Sentering partition instead of an old-fashioned, thick wall you save a square foot of floor space in every three linear feet of wall.

Self-Sentering construction is therefore fast, economical, light, adapted to all purposes, and imperishable.

New "Fireproofing Handbook" Free

This book contains the latest, the complete data on Self-Sentering. There are load and fire tests; drawings, specifications—all the details necessary for exact knowledge of fireproof construction.

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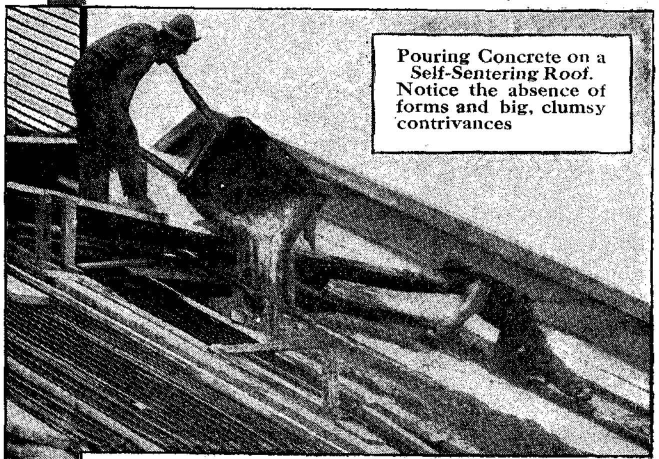
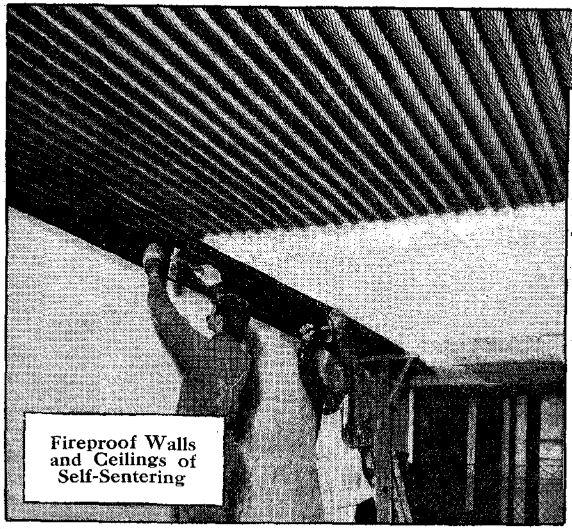
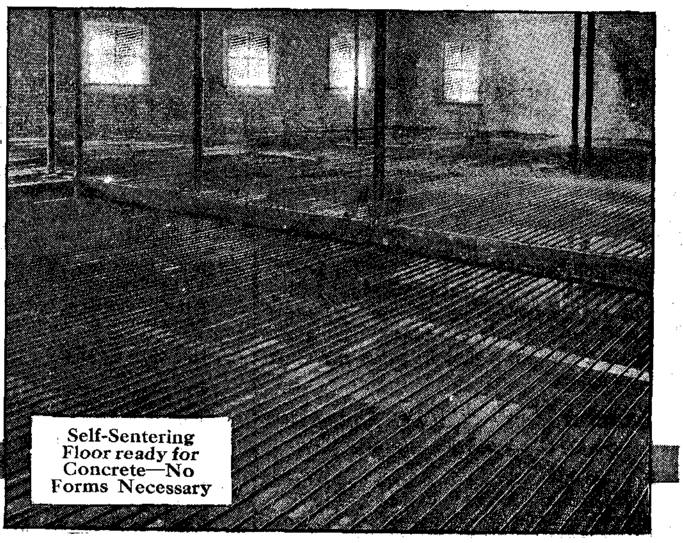


Pouring Concrete on a Self-Sentering Roof. Notice the absence of forms and big, clumsy contrivances



Fireproof Walls and Ceilings of Self-Sentering



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until it is invested, is free. The capitalist will not put his money where it brings him a lower rate of return or is subject to more risks than in another occupation or another place. The whole world will presently be bidding for his available surplus. If, under the circumstances existing just before the outbreak of the war, business was languid in the United States and industry was descending the slope of depression toward the slough of bad times, because legislation continuously attacked both the profits and the security of capital, what is likely to happen now?

"The main outlines, then, of the present business situation are clear. This country may enter, if it will, certainly after the close of the European War, and probably much sooner, upon a period of remarkable prosperity. To it will be given the task of providing for a time for the maintenance of a considerable portion of the world's population and industry.

"This great and continued demand on us should be the guaranty of a corresponding prosperity. It would be so if no artificial conditions intervened. But to realize this, both capital and business initiative must have reasonable freedom. The enormous destruction of wealth, the continuous borrowing of sums hitherto unknown even to world-finance, the consequent raising of the interest-rate, all foretell new and difficult conditions for American enterprise. It is less free to take advantage of them than ever before. It must operate within the circumscription assigned to it by laws which the courts probably will take twenty years to interpret.

"At every promising opening it sees a sign-board, erected by public authority, bearing the words 'No Thoroughfare.' If the next five years are to repeat the history of the last ten, then there can be no great business improvement and no general prosperity in the United States.

"Rest from agitation, intelligent economy, efficiency, harmonious cooperation for business institutions as well as for political divisions—these are not abstruse ideas. They do not provoke eloquence or attract the self-seeking. They are things as long familiar and as little reverenced by the mass of men as the contents of the decalog. We must go back to them or suffer the penalty paid by every creative thing that defies the law of the physical or that of the moral order of the world.

"The President of the United States, whose life, spent in study and investigation, qualifies him as an observer of current events, has recently manifested a desire to aid the business of the country to regain some of its former vigor. If others in public life will aim to give the whole country a chance to adjust itself, and an opportunity to test the new and manifold conditions imposed by recent legislation, the whole country will, with new hope and increasing confidence, step rapidly forward toward the sunshine of commercial peace and national prosperity greater than it has ever known."

Difficult.—" I see that Carranza has set out to see whether he can not find Villa."

" And do you think he will succeed in not finding him?"—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Careful Nurse.—Two nurse-maids were wheeling their infant charges in the park when one asked the other:

" Are you going to the dance to-morrow afternoon?"

" I am afraid not."

" What! " exclaimed the other. " And you so fond of dancing!"

" I'd love to go," explained the conscientious maid, " but to tell you the truth, I am afraid to leave the baby with its mother."—*Harper's.*

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Easy.—" Oh dear, I wish I was a turtle."

" What an absurd idea! Why?"

" A turtle has a snap."—*Boston Transcript.*

Modern Dilemma.—" What do they mean by the horns of a dilemma? "

" Two autos, I suppose, honking at you at once."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Hard Up.—ESTHER—" He says that if I do not marry him, he won't know what to do."

DRUSILLA—" Hasn't he any trade or profession? "—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

The Early Bird.—" The man who is always punctual in keeping an appointment never loses anything."

" No; only half an hour waiting for the other fellow to show up."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Danger Ahead.—SKIPPER OF TRAMP (having lost his bearings on a dark, stormy night, and trying to get his position on an old chart): " If that's Cardiff, Bill, we're orl right; but if it's a fly-spot, 'eaven 'elp us! "—*London Opinion.*

His Choice.—" I've promised to go in to supper with some one else, Mr. Blanque; but I'll introduce you to a very handsome and clever girl."

" But I don't want a handsome and clever girl; I want you."—*Boston Transcript.*

Logical.—" Why don't you move into more comfortable quarters, old man?"

" I can't even pay the rent on this miserable hole."

" Well, since you don't pay rent, why not get something better?"—*St. Louis Times.*

Useful.—What kind of work could you possibly do around an office? "

" I'm a kind o' all-around handy man, mister. I kin hold a door open, light a match for ye, look out an' see if it's rainin', call a taxi, drop letters down the chute, an' tell folks yer out when ye ain't."—*Life.*

Her Revelation.—A little girl traveling in a sleeping-car with her parents greatly objected to being put in an upper berth. She was assured that papa, mama, and God would watch over her. She was settled in the berth at last and the passengers were quiet for the night, when a small voice piped:

" Mama! "

" Yes, dear."

" You there? "

" Yes, I'm here. Now go to sleep."

" Papa, you there? "

" Yes, I'm here. Go to sleep like a good girl."

This continued at intervals for some time until a fellow passenger lost patience and called:

" We're all here! Your father and mother and brothers and sisters and uncles and aunts and first cousins. All here. Now go to sleep! "

There was a brief pause after this explosion. Then the tiny voice piped up again, but very softly:

" Mama! "

" Well."

" Was that God? "—*Kansas City Star.*

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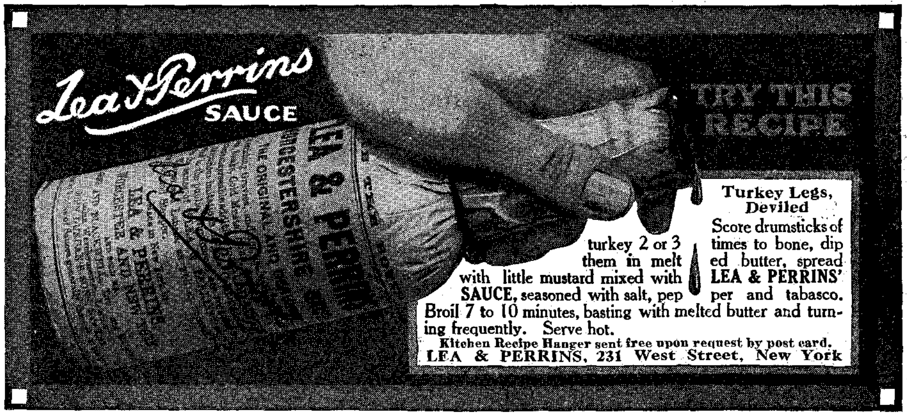

Turkey Legs, Deviled

Score drumsticks of turkey 2 or 3 times to bone, dip them in melted butter, spread with little mustard mixed with LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, seasoned with salt, pepper and tabasco. Broil 7 to 10 minutes, basting with melted butter and turning frequently. Serve hot.

Kitchen Recipe Hanger sent free upon request by post card.

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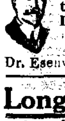

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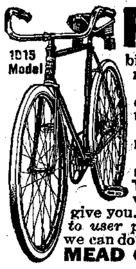

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His Price.—FIRST SHE—"Did your new gown cost much?"

SECOND SHE—"Only one good cry."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Brighter.—"Don't you find that a baby brightens up a household wonderfully?"

"Yes," said the parent, with a sigh, "we have the gas going most of the night now."—*New York Globe.*

Cable Advices.—"I'm new in the cigar business, so I'm trying to familiarize myself with the various brands."

"Learning the ropes, so to speak."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Remedy.—DAUBER—"I observe that you don't like my pictures, sir; but I can only paint things as I see them."

CRITIC—"Then you shouldn't paint while you're seeing things like that."—*Boston Transcript.*

Not the Same.—CALLER—"Pardon me, sir, but is there another artist in this building?"

ARTIST—"There is not. There is, however, a man on the fourth floor who paints."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Supreme Test.—SCRIBBLER—"I've a poem here advocating peace."

EDITOR—"I suppose that you honestly and sincerely desire peace?"

SCRIBBLER—"Yes, sir."

EDITOR—"Then burn the poem."—*Boston Transcript.*

Easy.—"How useless girls are to-day. I don't believe you know what needles are for."

"How absurd you are, grandma," protested the girl. "Of course I know what needles are for. They're to make the graphophone play."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Sense of Humor.—"Now, Silas," said the speaker, "I want you to be present when I deliver this speech."

"Yassuh."

"I want you to start the laughter and applause. Every time I take a drink of water, you applaud; and every time I wipe my forehead with my handkerchief, you laugh."

"You better switch dem signals, boss. It's a heap mo' liable to make me laugh to see you standin' up dar deliberately takin' a drink o' water."—*Washington Star.*

Stating It Plainly.—A witness called in District-Attorney Perkins's investigation of the short-circuiting of the Subway, in which a woman lost her life and more than a hundred persons were overcome with smoke and fumes, described the situation as follows:

"Then stygian darkness ensued, momentarily interrupted by fitful gleams of weird electricity that rose and fell with ghastly effect. Men stood riveted to the spot, women screamed in abject terror, and pandemonium reigned. To increase the realism of living death that seemed to be enshrouding the sepulchral aspect of the place, a demoniacal guard of barbarous foreign countenance, and accent in guttural tones, ordered the transoms closed. I knew the end was nigh, and with calm indifference devoid of hope awaited the last gruesome catastrophe."

Mr. Perkins withholds the name of the witness.—*New York Sun.*

Their Difficulty.—STUDENT—"I hear your depositors are falling off."

CASHIER—"Yes; they can't keep a balance."—*Yale Record.*

Naturally.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER—"What is the outward, visible sign of baptism?"

JOHNNY—"The baby, mum."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Two Reasons.—"Don't you love to wander out in the country where the little lambkins play?"

"And the graphophones don't. You bet."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Flattered.—"Congressman, your constituents can not understand your speech on the Federal Reserve banking-system."

"Good; it took me seven hours to write it that way."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Dentist vs. Undertaker.—"I am convinced," said Mrs. Twickembury, "that we should save largely on dentists' bills if we should buy each of the children one of those new pyrotechnic tooth-brushes."—*Christian Register.*

Its Note of Protest.—"So Miss Banger played for you? She claims that she can make the piano speak."

"Well, I'll bet if it spoke it would say: 'Woman, you have played me false.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

Only Human.—"Why do you write articles on how cheaply people can live if they try?"

"In the hope of getting enough money to avoid having to live that way."—*Washington Star.*

One Vainer Thing.—HOSTESS—"I sometimes wonder, Mr. Highbrow, if there is anything vainer than you authors about the things you write."

HIGHBROW—"There is, madam; our efforts to sell them."—*London Opinion.*

Handicapped.—With but three minutes to catch his train, the traveling salesman inquired of the street-car conductor, "Can't you go faster than this?"

"Yes," the bell-ringer replied, "but I have to stay with my car."—*Harper's.*

Needful, Too.—"The trust has two rolling-mills—one at Pittsburg, the other at Washington."

"What do they roll at the Washington mill? Rails?"

"Logs."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Unregenerate.—"Ef yo' had your choice, Liza, which would yo' rather do—live, or die an' go to heaven?"

"Ah'd rather live."

"Why, Liza White, yo' scan'lous chile! Sunday-school hain't done yo' no good 'tall!"—*Life.*

A Precaution.—"What are you cutting out of the paper?"

"An item about a California man securing a divorce because his wife went through his pockets."

"What are you going to do with it?"

"Put it in my pocket."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

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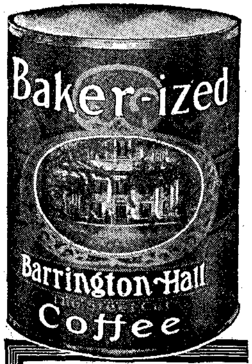

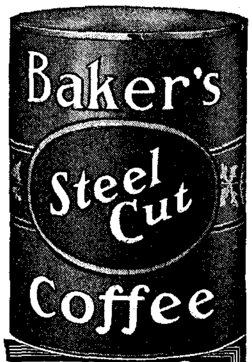

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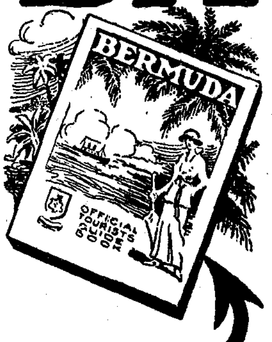

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

January 19.—Russia reports the capture of a Turkish camp at Ardanoutch, west of Ardanah, with many prisoners. The Russians attempt to outflank the Turks' left.

January 21.—Desperate fighting occurs along the Chorokh River, west of Ardanoutch, in which the Turks appear to be more than holding their ground, and resisting successfully the Russian encircling movement.

January 22.—Reports from the Eastern front show little material gain for either side. The Russians close in on Mlawa, on the southern border of Eastern Prussia; in the Masuri Lakes region there is no news of any progress; in Poland the battle-line along the Rawka and Bsura has been devoted to cannonading; on the Pilica and in Galicia, Russia declares, there has been no fighting. In Bukovina the Austrians are pressing in to the defense of the passes.

IN THE WEST

January 20.—Minor French gains are reported all along the line save at Soissons, and near Pont-à-Mousson, in the Forest of Le Prêtre, where a German attack similar to that at Soissons is developing.

January 21.—Activities are reported northeast of Thann, toward Colmar, as developing into a violent engagement. To the south in the region of Altkirch, throughout the Sundgau, the Germans are reported to be greatly handicapped by floods.

January 24.—Hard fighting on Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, northwest of Sennheim, Germany reports, resulted in severe losses to the small French force engaged. In Flanders the Germans engage in a heavy bombardment north of Zillebeke.

In a second attempt to raid the English coast towns a German cruiser squadron is detected by the British coast patrol and a running fight ensues, in which the German vessel *Blücher* is sunk with 762 men. The British suffer damage to the cruiser *Lion* and the destroyer *Meteor*. Germany reports serious British losses, which the British deny.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

January 23.—A German dispatch to Roumania is rumored, protesting against military activities in that country which are "tantamount to mobilization orders."

January 26.—No Belgian now in England has suffered the slightest outrage or atrocity at the hands of the Germans, according to a British Government report, made after exhaustive inquiry.

January 27.—An unofficial report states that the Turks hold the whole peninsula of Sinai in Egypt, 30,000 square miles. From Athens it is reported that three Ottoman army corps are marching on Egypt. From Cairo is reported a clash between Turks and British forces at El-Kantara, south of Port Said, on the Suez Canal.

GENERAL FOREIGN

January 22.—The Dominion Government of Canada declares its decision to defend the three militiamen who are accused by the Provincial Government of Ontario of liability for the deaths of the two Buffalo duck-hunters. The resultant action is therefore, The Province of Ontario *versus* The Dominion of Canada.

January 23.—It is reported that Puebla, capital of the Province of Puebla, is recaptured by Zapata forces.

January 24.—Reverses to the Zapata forces are reported, in a defeat at the hands of a command under General Obregon, along the line of the Mexican Railway, in which several locomotives and considerable ammunition are captured.

January 25.—Replying to the recent demand that our Belgian consuls take out new *exequaturs* under the German Government in Belgium, Washington concedes Germany's right to control the tenure of neutral consuls in Belgium.

Representations to the Carranza Government are made by this country against the recently issued agrarian decree, which threatens American land-titles in Mexico.

DOMESTIC

January 21.—The British Government announces, through Ambassador Spring-Rice, that, altho the former Hamburg-American vessel *Dacia*, sailing from Galveston with cotton for Germany, will be seized if possible and her American reregistry brought up before a British prize-court, a distinction will be made in regard to her cargo, which in no way violates England's contraband rules.

A preliminary statement issued by the Department of Commerce shows that five times as much wheat and six times as much corn were exported from the United States this December as in the same month of 1913.

January 22.—A boiler explosion on the U. S. S. *San Diego*, off the California coast, kills five men and injures eight.

The American Red Cross Society issues its report for the first five months of the war, showing a total expenditure of $760,510, and stating that 45 surgeons and 151 nurses have been sent abroad.

The Alabama legislature passes the prohibition measure, to go into effect July 1, over Governor Henderson's veto.

Thirty-one deputies are arrested at Roosevelt, N. J., and charged with the murder of the strikers shot on the 19th.

January 23.—Secretary Bryan orders an investigation of the alleged irregularities in the accounts of the Public Works Department of the Dominican Republic.

January 25.—The first direct transcontinental telephone-line is opened when Alexander Graham Bell calls up San Francisco from New York and holds a long conversation over 3,400 miles of copper wire.

In tests on a Lackawanna train in Pennsylvania, a radiophone message sent out from the train when moving at 30 miles an hour is picked up word for word by a stationary operator 40 miles away.

All former wheat records are broken with May wheat at $1.46½ in Chicago.

January 27.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and "Mother" Jones confer on Colorado labor conditions.

For Men Only.—The best way to win a girl's love is:

If she be under 20, make poetry in her honor.

If she be more than 20, make money.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

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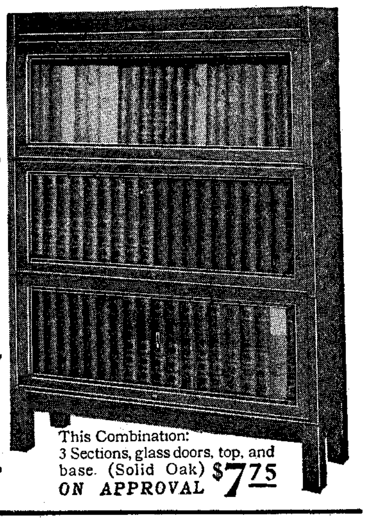

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"E. S. S.," New York, N. Y.—"(1) Has a war-vessel the right to enter a neutral harbor for the purpose of purchasing coal for immediate use? (2) Has any vessel of a warring country the right to enter a neutral harbor to purchase any supplies? (3) If a war-ship enters a neutral harbor, is it not the duty of the nation whose harbor is entered to hold such a vessel from again leaving port? (4) Should a nation at war, whose forces pass through a hostile country and take supplies, but are not opposed by an army while passing through that section, pay for the same at any time?"

(1) A war-vessel has the right to enter a neutral harbor for the purpose of purchasing coal, but only in sufficient quantity to enable it to proceed to its nearest home port. (2) A war-vessel has the right to enter a neutral harbor to purchase supplies. (3) Such a vessel must leave within 24 hours, or be dismantled and interned. (4) Strictly speaking, an army should pay for supplies in a hostile country; usually, however, the conquering army takes what it needs, and "lives on the country" as far as it can.

"T. J. MacD.," Atlanta, Ga.—"(1) What is the rule that governs the use of the words 'on' and 'upon'? (2) Where one person is speaking of two others, one of whom he is addressing, should he use the pronoun 'you' before the name of the other person or after it? Is it correct to say, 'I wish Mrs. B. and you a pleasant journey'? Or, should the 'you' and 'Mrs. B.' be transposed? (3) Is the use of *from* in the following sentence correct? 'I do not think you will hear anything further *from* the matter'? (4) In the use of the subjunctive mode, as in the sentence, 'If I were in your place I would do so and so,' does each person take the same verb? By that I mean, is it correct to say, 'If he were,' 'If you were,' etc.? I realize, of course, that 'if you were' is correct."

(1) Etymologically, *on* and *upon* differ in meaning, *upon* adding to *on* the sense of being lifted or raised *up;* but the distinction has never been clearly made in usage. *On* is preferable in such expressions as "to ride *on* a horse"; "to be *on* the road"; "to write *on* a certain subject." A good rule to follow is to use *on* when mere rest or support is indicated, and *upon* when motion into position is involved, as "The book is *on* the table"; "He threw his hat *upon* the table," etc. (2) There is no established rule as to the forms "I wish *you* and Mrs. Brown a pleasant journey," or "I wish Mrs. Brown and *you* a pleasant journey," but courtesy suggests that, in writing, at least, the *name* of the lady precede the pronoun. The view is held, however, that in usage, the person spoken to being present, the reference should be direct, and "you and Mrs. Brown" be given preference. (3) "I do not think you will hear anything *of* (not *from*) the matter," is the correct form. One does not hear *from* the matter, but *regarding* or *of* the matter *from* some one else. (4) In the use of the subjunctive mode, "were" is used with all persons except the second person singular, as "I *were*," "thou *wert*," "he *were*," etc.

"H. C. T.," New Holstein, Wis.—"(1) Are the members of the United States standing army allowed to vote? If not, why not? (2) Is there such a word as '*ketti-cornered*'?"

(1) Members of the United States Army are entitled to vote in all States except Indiana, Iowa, Montana, Ohio, South Dakota, and Texas, and in the District of Columbia. In the States mentioned, soldiers are not considered as being residents in the technical sense of the word. (2) The word for which you are looking is "*cater-cornered.*" It is a provincial use, and means placed cornerwise or diagonally. It is pronounced, as a rule, as if spelled *cattacornered.*

"W. M. P.," Oxford, N. C.—"What is the meaning of '*inter arma silent leges*'?"

You will find the Latin expression you quote among the Foreign Phrases in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY. It means literally, "In the midst of arms, the laws are silent"; in other words, "In time of war, laws are without effect."

"J. C.," Nashville, Tenn.—"Please tell me if I am right in condemning the use of *only* in the following sentence: 'She never leaves home *only* in the summer,' meaning 'She never leaves home except in the summer.' This seems to me positively ungrammatical, but I have heard educated persons use it."

The use of "only" in the example you cite is erroneous. "She leaves home only in the summer," is correct. In the matter of incorrect diction, the public in general needs more to be reminded of the correct forms than corrected for their misuse.

"N. A. D.," Chicago, Ill.—"When addressing two or more ladies, is it not correct to use 'madams' as the plural form of the English word 'madam'? I contend that this should be preferable to the French 'mesdames.' Please give me your opinion."

The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY says: "Where the word is used as a title or in address, the French plural, *mesdames*, is employed. In other cases, the plural form is *madams.*"

"H. L. C.," Scranton, Pa.—"Is it proper to say *o* or *naught* when reading numbers? Example, 208—*two-o-eight*, or *two-naught-eight.*"

It is immaterial whether you say "o" or "naught." "O" is usually said in this country; the English prefer "naught."

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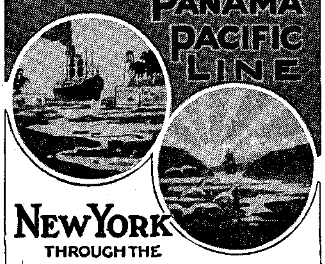

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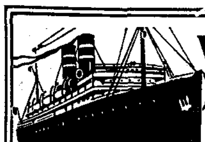

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